Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,......$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.........................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1849.........................NO. 14.

Terms of Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do.	do.	6	do....do....do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do....do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6	do....renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do....do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, (Office in NIXON's Basement,) Wilmington, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. 20

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

S. P. GAUSE,

GROCER and Commission Merchant, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
November 30, 1849. 12-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15 Wilmington, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail DEALERS IN SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

A Card.

BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business UZZA MILLS, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
November 2, 1849. 8-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞ Office on Front Street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

44 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street,
7 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
November 23, 1849. 11

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
December 29, 1848. 16-1y

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
3 C. MYERS, Hatter.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Pierson having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery Business, will, on Thursday next, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. SETH HOARD, on Front Street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity; all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming to the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
April 5, 1849. 30-1y] Agent for SETH HOARD.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

General Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the December term, A. D. 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, of the State of North Carolina, the subscriber was duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of Stratton B. Foy, dec'd.

All persons having any claims or demands whatsoever, against the estate of said intestate are hereby notified to produce them properly authenticated according to law, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN F. SPICER, Adm'r.
December 3d, 1849. 13-3t

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not requried to attend. By order.
Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk*.
Nov. 23, 1849 11-tc

NOTICE.—The subscriber lost a Pocket Book on the 22d day of October last, with some money, receipts, and the following notes, viz:

One on	Wm. D. McNeill and Wm. Shipman, for	$132 41
"	John D. Shipman, for	343 00
"	Do. do	183 00
"	Wm. Shipman and Wm. D. McNeill	71 27
"	Do. do	18 00
"	Daniel Shaw, Jr., and Wm. D. McNeill	60 00
"	Duncan Kelly and John McCall	84 00
"	Dugald McMillan	100 00
"	A. F. Toon	100 00
"	J. W. Russ	50 00
3 or 4 on	J. R. Kemp, from $20 to $28 each.	
One on	G. J. McMillan	24 00
"	David Lewis	8 00
"	K. K. Council	3 00

And several other small Notes on different persons. All persons indebted to the subscriber by Note, are requested to renew the same. A liberal reward will be given any one who will deliver to the undersigned the pocket book, money, and notes aforesaid. JABEZ McKAY.
Whiteville, N. C., Dec'r 7, 1849 13-3t

LAW Notice.—The subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the Pension and Bounty Laws. Address (post-paid,)
ED. CANTWELL, Wilmington, N. C.
August 17, 1849. 49-tf

BUTCHERING BUSINESS.

DAVID F. McKinney, Agent for Messrs. POTTER & HALL, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps the best of Beef and other fresh meats for sale at the Market House. His stock is kept on a large pasture, and fed from the Rice Mill of Messrs. POTTER & HALL, and may always be depended upon as the very best this section of country can afford; none but a good article will be offered for sale.

Persons having good Beef cattle for sale, would do well to give him a call before selling, as the highest CASH prices will always be paid by him.
Nov. 30, 1849 12-tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, is desirous of closing his business immediately; and would call upon those having accounts unsettled with the late firm of Gray and Jones, as well as those in his debt, to settle immediately, as indulgence cannot be given. R. J. JONES.
November 16th, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the 1st day of February, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
Nov'r 15, 1849. 10-t1F] R. J. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have invented a machine for picking off Ground Peas, and intend to connect a fan to it to clean them as they are picked off. And I intend, also, to get a Patent Right for it;—I therefore forewarn any person or persons from trespassing on my invention, under the penalty of the law.

The above invention has been lately experimented upon, and in 30 minutes picked off two bushels of Peas. There is no knowing how many it would pick off if the machine should be well attended to. DENNIS AMAN, Jr.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 18, 1849. 7-tf

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware*, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking.

N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as *low* prices as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too numerous to mention.

Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Jewelry, Watches, & Fancy Goods.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, with an elegant assortment of goods in his line, and at extremely low prices, and would be happy to receive the calls of all such as are in want of any article usually kept in similar establishments. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted to perform well. T. W. BROWN.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Fifty Negroes for sale. I shall expose to public sale, before the Court-house door in Tarborough, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, **50 likely Negroes**, (the property of Mrs. Delha M. Foreman,) consisting of boys, girls, men, women and children.

Terms—six months credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and surety before the delivery of the property. W. F. DANCY.
Tarboro', N. C., November 30th, 1849. 12-3t*

Negroes for Sale.—On the first day of January next, we will offer at public sale, at his late residence in Duplin county, four or five likely Negroes, belonging to the estate of WM. BONEY, dec'd.

TERMS—Six months, note with approved security.
JOHN W. BONEY, } Executors.
JOHN CARR. }
Duplin county, Nov'r 30, 1849. 12-5t*

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

$10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.

The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., } ANN MOORE.
November 2, 1849. } 8-tf

$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negro man named SAMPSON. Said SAMPSON is about 25 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still lurking.

The above reward, and the thanks of the owner will be paid to any person returning the said negro to me, or lodging him in any Jail in the State, where I can get him.

An additional reward of $100 will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro.
J. R. HATCH.
Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849 9-tf

Executor's, Administrator's & other Sales.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 26th day of December, 1849, will be sold, at the late residence of HARDY E. ROYAL, deceased, all the perishable property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Stock, and fat Hogs, and a large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Farming Utensils, one road Wagon, one timber Wagon, one new Buggy and Harness, ox Carts and a variety of other articles. The crop of Turpentine and forty-seven likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children; among which are good coopers, blacksmiths, &c.

Also, a large apartment of new household and kitchen Furniture of various descriptions. The sale will continue from day to day. Terms of sale made known on the day.
MARIA ROYAL, } *Executors*.
ALBERT R. HICKS. }
Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 30, 1849 12-3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will sell, as Administrator of Stratton B. Foy, dec'd, at his late residence in Onslow County, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th days of December, A. D. 1849, the following perishable estate, viz: **Corn, Fodder, Ground Peas, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Mules, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.**

Also, at the same time the subscriber will hire out the NEGROES of said estate.

Terms of said sale will be Notes at six months, with approved security, before delivery of the property.
JOHN F. SPICER, Adm'r.
December 3d, 1849. 13-3t

Twelve Valuable Negroes for Sale.—Will be sold at the Court House in Wilmigton, on Saturday the 15th day of this month, the following Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls. The terms of sale will be three months, notes with approved security, bearing interest from date; purchasers will be allowed to substitute their notes in either of the Banks at Fayetteville, if desired.
R. M. PEARSON, Ex.'r
of JOHN S. PEARSON, Dec'd.
Dec. 7, 1849 13-2t

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1850, the Plantation in Bladen county, lying on the west side of South River, and known as the late residence of JAMES ANDRES, deceased.

The Plantation contains about Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Acres, of which about Two Hundred and Fifty lie on South River, a part of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On it there are a great many buildings, nearly new, with a good Saw and Grist Mill across a very good stream. The balance is Pine Land, well timbered, and convenient to the River and the Saw Mill. There are about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes on it.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Plantation, will please call on Maj. JAS. ANDRES, who will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to give bonds with good security, payable one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale. JOHN C. WOOTEN,
Nov. 14th, 1849.—[10-7w] Clerk & Master

LAND For Sale.—206 Acres of Land for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the Lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the Rouse place, and lately owned by C. Harts. For terms, apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE, or to
JOHN G. BAUMAN, corner of Front and Market-sts
Wilmington, September 7, 1849. 52-tf

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

LOST or Mislaid.—A note on ISAAC NORTHROP, payable to ISAAC TEACHEY, for fifty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, ($57 84,) due 16th August, 1849, subject to a credit of twenty dollars, made 18th September, 1849.

All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for said Note. BONEY & CARR.
November 30, 1849. 12-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.
DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7

Fruit Trees, &c.—The subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it; and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His Agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
Dec. 22, 1848. 15-1y] THOS. H. FENTRESS.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!—ROBERT FINLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the gentlemen of Wilmington, that oysters will be served up in every style by him at the "*Verandah Saloon.*" He flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call, as he considers himself a perfect "*amateur*" in the art of serving up a dish of Oysters, and thinks he can satisfy the palate of the most decided epicure.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

Mercantile.

More Gold Wanted! Under Mozart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of Dry Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's Silk Shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do. Gansey overshirts;
Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres;	do. Net Shirts & Drawers;
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;	do. Saxony wool Shirts and Drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do. do.
Bl'k satin, silk, Velvet & other Vestings;	Horse do. do.
	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Table and bird eye Diapers;
White, red and yellow Flannel;	8-4 brown damask do.
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 damask Table Cloths;
Sack and Overcoats;	Cotton and Russian Diapers;
Irish Linen and Lawns;	A large supply of Looking glasses.
Carpeting, a large supply;	

For Ladies Wear.

Plain and plaid black Silks;	Colored Silk do.
Col'd, plaid and striped do.	Silk and thread Button, for ladies dresses;
Plaid Tarten's do.	
Cashmere de Casse;	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
do. de Lane;	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
French Robes Habits & Collars	Plaid and striped do.
Worked Fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
Blue and figured do.	do. do. Silk do.
Silk warp do.	do. superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;	
do. woolen net do.	do. black Cashmere do.
do. Saxony woolen do.	do. do. worsted do.
do. waffle do.	Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
Black Merino do.	do. raw do.
Lady's and children's Hoods;	Children's worsted Boots;
Children's Polka Coats;	Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Muslin Shirts;	Misses' colored do.
Black silk and worsted Fringe;	

120 yards Carpetting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap*.

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.
Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849. 4

Fall and Winter Goods.

S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Merino; Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine.

Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS. Sept. 14. 4tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,
3,500 bushels Turk's Island do.
86 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,
12 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,
21 do. do. Apple Brandy,
26 do. New England Rum,
1 cask Cherry Bounce,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3 casks Cogniac Brandy,
10 barrels Cider Vinegar,
5 hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses,
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
27 barrels Brown Sugar,
29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre,
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,
13,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,
220 pieces handsome Prints,
3 bales Cotton Osnaburgss,
3 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Linseys, and Negro Blankets,
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.
OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & McCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.	Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes;
Calicoes; Sattinetts;	Manure Forks;
Cassimeres; Vestings;	Shovels and Spades;
Marlboro' Stripes;	Long handle Shovels;
Red and white Flannels;	Curry Combs;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;	Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks;
Linseys; Kerseys;	Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes;
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings;	Bed Cords; Nails;
Blankets; Cambrics;	Leading Lines; Coffee Mills;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;	Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;
Jaconet and cross barred Muslin;	Ovens; Spiders; Pots;
Bleached and brown Drill;	Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;	Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches;
Head do.	Molasses' Gates;
Turkey red and blue Cotton Yarn;	Pewter Faucets;
Groceries.	Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps;
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;	Augers; Slates;
Mess and Prime Pork;	Wood and Hand Saws.
Imitation English Cheese;	**Wood Ware.**
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;	Cedar and painted Tubs;
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;	do. Churns;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets;
Pepper and Spice;	Washboards; Sugar Boxes;
Race and ground Ginger;	Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Cayenne Pepper;	Nests' Measures;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;	Varnished Keelers;
Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars;	Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers;
Hull & Son's Candles;	An assortment of Baskets.
Colgate's best brown Soap;	**Liquors.**
Fancy Soaps;	Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey;
Tobacco of all qualities;	N. E. Rum;
Powder and Shot;	Cogniac Brandy;
Indigo and fig Blue;	Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.
Spanish Brown;	**Bread.**
Brimstone and Sulphur;	Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Camphor and Saltpetre;	Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.
Alum; Saleratus;	**Stone Ware.**
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;	Jugs and Jars, all sizes;
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.	Churns; Clay Pans;
Hardware and Cutlery.	**Stationery.**
Table Knives and Carvers;	Blank Books; Pass Books;
Pocket, speying, shoe, and butcher Knives;	Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books;
Stock and rim Locks;	Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.
Closet do.	**Farming Utensils.**
H. and I. Hinges;	A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns;
Butt do. Screws;	Trace Chains; Straw Cutters;
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers;	Corn Shellers; Corn Mills.
Squares; Files; Braces;	&c. &c.
Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps;	
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;	
Dowelling Bitts;	

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directrions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by
8-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.

It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [8tf] Wilmington, N. C.

SULKEY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Mercantile.

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

November 27, 1849.

RECEIVED this day and for sale at the Wilmington BOOK STORE.—The Young Chevalier, or the disputed inheritance, by Alexander Dumas; this is equal if not superior to any of his previous works; Price 50 cents.

The Belle of the Court, or one in a thousand, by G. P. R. James; Price 37½ cents.

Eliza Stafford, or the Orphan Child, by the Countess of Blessington; Price 25 cents.

Self Dependence, or the Trials of Life.—This book has had a sale in England unprecedented by any work of fiction, this fact will not appear strange to those who peruse its pages.—The extraordinary aptitude displayed by the author, in delineation of character and the tone of wholesome morality pervading the pages throughout the work, combine to render it most deservedly popular.

Love in High Life, or a story of the "Upper Ten," by T. S. Arthur; Tales of the Caddo, by John Tomlin; the Lilly of Sonora, a tale of Northern Mexico, by H. C. Chipman.

The Two Lovers, or Eros and Anteros; who wishes to read a good story, get this; the Recollections of Anthony, by Alexander Dumas; Jeremiah Parkers, by Mrs. MacKenzie Daniel, author of the Poor Cousin, &c.; Price 25 cents.; Mary Buchanan or Inishairlach; Price 25 cents.

Georgiana Hammond, by the author of the Poor Cousin; the Dark of Doona; the Female Blue Board, by Eugene Sue; the Wandering Jew, by Engene Sue.

The Image of his Father, or one boy is more trouble than a dozen girls, by the author of whom to marry; Price 25 cents; the Commander of Malta; Archibald Werner, or the Brothers Revenge; a Man made of Money, by Douglass Jerrold; the Salamander, by E. Sue.

Also, Marryatt's Novels; the First step to Crime, or the Bottle; Jack Ariel, "or the life on board" an East Indiaman.

The Business Man's Almanac for 1850—Containing useful information for merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and business men generally. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

SUNDRIES.

Kerseys, Blankets	Stationary	Soaps, Starch
Shirtings, Prints	Nails and Spikes	Raisins, Figs
Flannels, Checks	Salt, Salt, Salt	Prunes, Nuts of all varieties
Plaids, Stripes	Fish, Flour	
Bed Ticks, Drilling	Irish Potatoes	Segars do do do
Dennims	Molasses, Sugar	Brooms, Buckets
Ready Made Clothing, assorted	Coffee, Rice	Pails, Mats
	Bacon Hog Round	Willow and Wooden Ware
Oil Clothing	Lard, Fish Roe	
India Rubber do	Oils, Pickles	Pilot Bread
Spun Cotton	Preserves, Catsups	Crackers, Cordage
Cotton Duck 2 to 10	Spices of every variety and style	Blocks, Sheives
Heavy Russia do		Leads, Lanterns
Light do do	Crockery	Deck Buckets
Twine, Shoe Thread	Wines and Liquors	Draw do
Hardware and Coopers Tools	Candles of every variety	Brushes
		Tin Ware, Baskets
		Confectionary, &c.,

And a variety of other article which will be sold low for cash, or to good punctual customers, by
HOWARD & PEDEN,
South Water Street, one door North of Messrs. BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS.

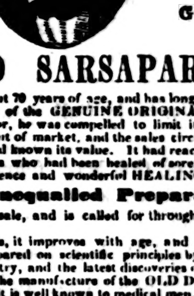
GROCERIES.—10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar; 50 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; 10 bbls. Clarified Sugar; 20 bbls. and half bbls. best family Flour; 20 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 5 kegs prime Goshen Butter; 80 boxes No. 1 and Extra Soap; 25 boxes Candles, assorted.
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

WE have just received a large lot of RUGS that we are selling very low MYERS & DAVIS.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *RUEL CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor and never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He is sending out cards headed "Tricks of Quacks," in which he says, I have sold the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give S. P. Townsend $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr.'s likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.
JACOB TOWNSEND.
Principal office, 102 Nassau-st., New-York City.

OLD Jacob THE ORIGINAL OF THE



DOCTOR Townsend, DISCOVERER GENUINE

TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the OLD DR.'S SARSAPARILLA. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which gives to it all its value. The

GENUINE

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA and PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach; from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds; and promotes easy expectoration, and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it which can ever harm; it can never sour or spoil, and therefore can never lose its curative properties. It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of the GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION and

Never Spoils,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces?—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholic and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever-Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound"

OF S. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Jacob Townsend's GENUINE ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA, is an *IMITATION* of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND!

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease, than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine containing all the properties of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes, which might render them the AGENTS of DISEASE instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that old DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

and thus to have the [illegible] satisfaction of having raised thousands and millions from the bed of [illegible] and despondency, to hope, health, and a long life of [illegible] and usefulness to themselves, their families and friends.

Principal office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chem'st.
March 3, 1849—[26-1y

Schools.

Richland Academy.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the 7th of January next. The services of a competent Assistant will be procured, thereby giving additional advantages to the Patronage of this school. Considerable apparatus has recently been provided by the Principal, and he flatters himself that this school shall be made to afford such facilities for instruction, as shall render satisfaction to all who will patronize it.

The terms of tuition per session of 5 months:

For the lower branches of English......$6 00
For the higer branches of English......12 00
Latin and Greek......20 00

L. G. WOODWARD, *Principal*.
November 24, 1849. 12-7t

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.

The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens; and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

1st Class,	(including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,)	$5 00
2nd do.	(from the 1st class up to entering on E. Grammar,)	7 00
3rd do.	(do. with E. Grammar,)	10 00
4th do.	Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c.,	15 00

N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices. BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly sittuated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:

Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,......$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,......12 50
Latin and Greek,......18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

MUSIC.—ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will open a MUSIC SCHOOL, on the 1st of September next. He will give instructions in Singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities, as a competent Teacher, are known throughout the State; he can, therefore, give the most satisfactory reference. His method of teaching is entirely new, and combines science and execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.

TERMS—24 Lessons at $15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at Mrs. DEROSSET's boarding-house, at the BOOK STORE, or at S. & D. TELLER's Store.
August 10, 1849. 48-tf

Wilmington Music School, for Piano and Guitar.

BY MRS. H. WHITAKER.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

For Piano or Guitar......$20
A young Lady taking lessons on Guitar and Piano both, will only be charged......30

New Music, and Instruction Books, for sale at her Music Room, on Market-street, opposite the Episcopal Church.
November 23, 1849. 11-tf

WANTED. A Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Public School for District No. 13, Sill's Creek, New Hanover county. Apply to
E. T. J. PIGFORD,
JOHN GIDDENS,
WM. NEWTON,
Nov'r 16, 1849. 10-tf] Committee.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods at their old stand, on the South side of Market st., four doors from the Wharf, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., as follows:

Dry Goods.

Calicoes, alpaccas, mouslin de lanes, sattinets, cassimeres, vestings, marlboro' stripes, red and white flannels, bed ticks, apron checks, linseys, kerseys, bleached and brown shirtings and sheetings, blankets, cambricks, diapers, hosiery, merino shirts, guernsey shirts, jaconet and cross barred muslin, ginghams, bleached and brown drill, bleached and brown table cloths, silk and cotton hdkfs, head hdkfs, Turkey red and blue cotton yarn.

Groceries.	Hoes; Manure Forks;
Canal Four, bbls. & half bbls.;	Shovels and Spades;
Pickled Beef;	Long handle Shovels;
Mess and Prime Pork;	Trace Chains;
Smoked Tongues;	Curry Combs;
Smoked Beef;	Britannia Tea & Table Spoons;
No. 1 Mackerel;	Candlesticks; Nails;
Pickled Salmon; Sardenes;	Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting,
Imitation English Cheese;	Tooth, Hair, & Shoe Brushes;
Goshen Butter;	Bed Cords; Leading Lines;
Currant, Apple, Quince, and Grape Jellies;	Waffle and Wafer Irons;
	Coffee Mills;
Peach, Plumb, Quince, and Orange Preserves;	Hair and Wire Seives;
	Bellows, Shovels and Tongs;
Preserved Ginger;	Fire Dogs; Ovens;
Spanish Olives;	Spiders; Pots; Kettles;
Capers; Pickles;	Saucepans; Furnaces;
Tomato and Walnut Catsup;	Blacking; Shoe Thread;
Pepper Sauce; Bay Rum;	Powder Flasks;
Stoughton's Bitters;	Shot Pouches;
Durham Mustard;	Molasses' Gates; Powter;
Olive Oil; Essences;	Reap Hooks;
chocolate;	Mouse Traps; Augers; Faucets;
Sweet do.;	Setts Weights; Slates;
Citron; Currants;	Wood and Hand Saws.
Cloves and Mace;	**Wood Ware.**
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	Cedar and painted Tubs;
Pepper and Spice;	do. Churns;
Race and Ground Ginger;	B. B. Buckets;
Cayenne Pepper;	I. B. do.;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;	Painted do.;
	Washboards; Rolling Pins;
Crushed Sugar;	Muddlers; Butter Prints;
Pulverized do.;	Lemon Squeezers;
Clarified do.;	Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Porto Rico do.;	Sugar Boxes; Nests Measures;
Sperm Candles;	Soap Bowls;
Adamantine do.;	Varnished Keelers;
Hull & Son's do., in boxes & half boxes;	Mahogany Knife Boxes;
	Cocoa Dippers; Clothes Pin;
Colgate's best brown Soap;	Coal Seives; Spice Mortars;
Fancy Soaps;	Faucets;
Tobacco of all qualities;	Boy's Tops & Wheelbarrows;
Powder and Shot;	Tow Wagons; Floor Mats;
Indigo and Fig Blue;	Twine and Wire Brooms;
Spanish Brown;	Bread Trays; Barrel Covers;
Brimstone and Sulphur;	Whisk Brushes;
Camphor and Saltpetre;	Straw Cradles and Carriages;
Alum; Saleratus;	Axe Handles;
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;	An assortment of Baskets.
	Liquors.
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy Snuff;	Rectified Whiskey;
Sal Soda for washing;	Old Rye do.;
W. W. Vinegar;	N. E. Rum; Gin;
Crota do.	Cogniac Brandy;
Hardware and Cutlery.	Malaga, Port, Madeira and Malmsley Wine,
Table Knives and Carvers;	**Bread.**
Pocket Knives;	Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Speying do.;	
Shoe and Butcher Knives;	Butter, Sugar, Boston and Ginger Crackers.
Stock and Rim Locks;	**Stone Ware.**
Closet do.;	½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, and 3 Gallon Jugs;
H and I Hinges;	
Butt do.; Screws;	Stone Jars, all sizes;
Collins', Root's, and Simmons' Axes;	Stone Churns; Clay Pans;
	Flower Pots.
Hammers; Squares;	**Stationery.**
Smoothing Irons; Files;	Blank Books; Pass Books;
Rat Traps; Braces;	Letter, Foolscap & Bill Paper;
Cooper's Adzes;	Spelling Books;
do. Axes;	Southern Harmonics;
Dowelling Bitts;	Steel Pens, Quills and Ink.
Pad, Chest, Till, and Cupboard Locks;	

We hope our friends will call and examine our stock before making their purchases, for we are satisfied they will be pleased with the quality and prices.
Oct. 19, 1849. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NOTICE.—The subscriber offers the balance of his stock of Merchant Tailors' goods, consisting of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Trimmings and superfine Shirts, wholesale and retail, for one week. If not disposed of at private sale, he will then offer the above articles at public auction. As he is determined to dispose of the whole stock in this line, he calls particular attention to a few pieces of superfine black French Broad Cloths, twilled and plain, black do. Casimeres, and Doeskins, which have been purchased this fall, which will be offered 20 per cent less than can be purchased elsewhere in the town of Wilmington.

I am under the necessity of saying to all those indebted to me, by note or book account that further indulgence can not be granted. V. R. PIERSON, Ag't.
Opposite Dr. Bellamy's, a few doors below Market street.

THE subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of Groceries, at that well known stand opposite the Carolina Hotel, known as the Bettencourt corner. This concern is doing a prosperous business. To one who wishes to locate himself in one of the best business stands in the city of Wilmington will find this chance worthy of his attention.
V. R. PIERSON, Agent
for Seth Hoard.
Nov. 23, 1849 [illegible]

LIME, Lime, Lime.—900 bbls. Lincolnville white lime; Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

FRESH Roe.—12 kegs A. 1. Fish Roe, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1849.

☞The County Court for New Hanover County is now in session, JAMES T. MILLER, Esq., presiding. The Court will continue in session during the present and coming week, in order to dispose of the accumulated business upon the docket.

P. S. We have just learned that the Court has come to the determination to adjourn at the close of the present week. Were it to continue in session next week, it would come in collision with the called session of Sampson Superior Court, which will commence on Monday next.

SUDDEN CHANGE.—On Monday last, the weather was almost warm enough for summer, and on Tuesday night we had quite a sharp frost. The sudden transition causes the cold to be felt quite sensibly.

☞The last Fayetteville Observer requests its Wilmington exchanges to copy an editorial article, in which it is stated that the Editor of that paper has caused a writ for libel to be issued against the Editor of the Wilmington Commercial. As the grounds of the controversy between the two Editors appear to be purely of a personal character, we must decline any participation whatsoever in the matter, especially since it is to become a subject of judicial investigation. We sincerely regret the existence of unfriendly feelings between any members of the fraternity, and would not willingly do anything that might contribute to widen the breach.

FEMALE SEMINARY AT CLINTON.—We are pleased to learn that a Female Seminary is about to be established in or near Clinton, Sampson county. Upwards of five thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the purpose. THOMAS BUNTING, JOHN R. BEAMAN, ALFRED JOHNSON, FRANCIS PUGH, and ISAAC BOYKIN, Esqs., have been appointed Building Commissioners, and will soon let out the contracts for the necessary buildings. Clinton is, in every way, an eligible location for such an institution, and we think the project can scarcely fail of being highly successful.

Congress.

Another week has passed, and Congress is still unorganized. How long this state of things is to continue, we are unable to say. Certain it is that the people and the press are heartily sick of a position of affairs which has no parallel since 1839, when the President's Message was not delivered until the 16th of December. That document, we understand, has been in the hands of the printer for the last ten days, only awaiting the action of Congress to admit of its promulgation. From accounts, it will make about five columns of the Journal, *when we get it*; but when that will be, is quite another thing. We left off our summary last week with Tuesday, the 4th inst. We will now endeavor to bring it up to the very latest dates which have reached us before going to press; not but that there is such a sameness in the proceedings that one day might do for all, still it may be a matter of interest to note the various abortive attempts which have been made at organization, especially as there is a most complete dearth of news of every description.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the House of Representatives assembled at 12 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to vote for Speaker. Five ballotings were had, but without any material change. The following is the result of the last ballot:

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, received	89
Mr. Winthrop	99
Mr. Potter	10
Mr. Richardson	8
Mr. Root	7
Mr. Gentry	5
Mr. Cleveland	3
Mr. Allen	1
Mr. Kaufman	1
	223

From this, it will be seen that Mr. Cobb had began to lose ground. The votes taken from Mr. Cobb were cast chiefly for Mr. Potter, of Ohio, and Mr. Richardson, of Illinois. During the day, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, providing that if no one should obtain a majority of all the votes cast, then a plurality should elect. To this Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved as an amendment, that the vote should be taken by ballot, instead of *viva voce*. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table, by a vote of 210 to 11.

On Thursday, the House debated at some length a resolution introduced by Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, that Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, be chosen Chairman of the House, for the purpose of preserving order, until a Speaker be elected. Mr. McClernand, in moving these resolutions, stated that his wish was to secure order during the efforts of the House at organization. After much conversation being had, and several amendments offered, the resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 116 to 105. Those voting to lay it on the table being mostly Whigs and Free-Soilers; those in favor of the resolution, Democrats. After this matter had been disposed of, four ballotings were had, the final one resulting as follows: Mr. H. Cobb received 63; Mr. Winthrop, 100; Mr. Potter, 18; Mr. Tuck, 9; Mr. Richardson, 26; Mr. Gentry, 5; and Messrs. Cleveland, Welborn, McClernand, and P. King, 1 each. In all 225 votes cast. Necessary to a choice, 113.

On Friday, the 7th inst., four ballotings were had, with pretty near the same result as on the preceding day. The last vote on Friday stood as follows: Mr. Winthrop, 102; Mr. Cobb, 65; Mr. Richardson, 23; Mr. Potter, 18; Mr. Wilmot, 7; Mr. Strong, 2; Mr. Gentry, 5; and Mr. Morse, Mr. McClernand and Mr. Booth, 1 each.

On Friday night a democratic caucus was held: Mr. COBB's name was withdrawn at his own request. The caucus adopted no candidate, but every member was left a full discretion to vote for whom he pleased.

On Saturday six ballots were taken, but without effecting anything. The only matter of any interest was a resolution introduced by Mr. CHESTER BUTLER, of Pennsylvania, to declare Mr. WINTHROP Speaker, leaving the name of the Clerk to be filled up by the Democrats. The reason given by Mr. BUTLER why the resolution should be passed, was that Mr. COLLAMER had hired an express to carry the message and accompanying documents North and East, and that the express was kept in readiness at a heavy charge to the department. The resolution was laid on the table. On Saturday the final vote stood as follows:

Mr. Winthrop received	101
Mr. Potter	76
Mr. Boyd	14
Mr. Wilmot	7
Mr. Cobb, of Georgia	5
Mr. Gentry	5
Mr. Richardson	4
Mr. Miller	3
Mr. Bayly	2
Mr. Green	1
Mr. Brown, of Mississippi	1
Mr. Woodward	1
Mr. McClernand	1
Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania	1
Mr. Meade	1
Mr. Booth	1
	224

On Monday four more ballots were had, without effecting anything. Quite an animated discussion sprung up upon a resolution offered by Mr. MORSE, of Louisiana, to place the names of Messrs. COBB and WINTHROP, the gentlemen who had received the highest number of votes for Speaker, in a hat, and draw out a name by lot. The resolution was laid on the table, as was also one offered by Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, for a vote by secret ballot. On Monday, the closing vote stood as follows:

Winthrop, 101; Brown, 53; Boyd, 15; Disney, 13; Cobb, 10; scattering, 32. Total 224. Necessary to a choice 113.

We have given no report of the Senate. That body merely went through the routine of meeting and adjournment, not being able to proceed to business until the House can effect an organization. It will be seen that various names have at different times been more or less generally supported by the Democrats. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, Mr. POTTER, of Ohio, and Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, have successively been taken up. The administration party have uniformly and tenaciously adhered to Mr. WINTHROP. He has no doubt received every vote that could be concentrated upon any Whig candidate. It is possible that Mr. BOYD, of Kentucky, Mr. MCLANE, of Maryland, Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, and others, will yet be tried by the Democrats. The "impracticables," however, hold the balance of power, and it is impossible to foresee what turn affairs may yet take. So far, the conduct of the House, although without any organization or rule of order, has been distinguished by courtesy and good feeling. How long this may last, it is impossible to foresee.

LARGE TURNIP.—Mr. DAVID MCINTIRE has presented us with a flat turnip, raised on his plantation at Rocky Point, in this county, which weighs nine pounds and a half. This is almost a match for Mr. FUTCH's sweet potatoe, which we noticed a few weeks since.

Railroad Conventions.

Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the Greensboro' Convention, gives notice that, in accordance with a resolution of that Convention, Railroad Conventions will be held at the following times and places, to wit:

Alamance C. H., Tuesday, 4th December, 1849;
Hillsboro', Orange county, Tuesday, 11th December;
Raleigh, Wake county, Saturday, 15th December;
Salem, Forsyth county, Tuesday, 18th December;
Smithfield, Johnston county, Saturday, 22d December;
Goldsboro', Wayne county, Thursday, 3d January, 1850;
Lexington, Davidson county, Friday, 4th January;
Wilmington, New Hanover county, Saturday, 5th January;
Salisbury, Rowan county, Saturday, 5th January;
Concord, Cabarrus county, Monday, 7th January;
Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, 9th January;
Mount Mourne, Iredell county, Friday, 11th January;
Statesville, Iredell county, Saturday, 12th January;
Mocksville, Davie county, Monday, 14th January.

The Boston Tragedy.

The circumstances attending the disappearance and supposed murder of Dr. PARKMAN, in Boston, to which we made a slight allusion last week, having excited increased attention, we have endeavored, as nearly as possible, to arrive at the facts, so far as they are known, and have been published. Dr. WEBSTER, who is suspected of the murder of PARKMAN, has, since 1837, been a professor of chemistry, &c., in Cambridge University, and has occupied a very high position in society. Dr. PARKMAN was a very wealthy gentleman of Boston, of considerable skill in his profession, which however, he did not practice, his time being occupied with the management of his large estates. He was a man of eccentric habits, and had at different times been subject to attacks of temporary insanity.

The reasons for suspecting Dr. WEBSTER are as follows:—Dr. PARKMAN, sometime in the beginning of November, called at Dr. WEBSTER's lecture room in Boston, and asked WEBSTER for some money due him. WEBSTER requested him to wait until the 23d of the month. On the 23d, PARKMAN called at WEBSTER's house, and left word for him to call at his PARKMAN's house, next morning. WEBSTER did as required, but PARKMAN not being in, he left word that if he would call at his room at the College soon after one o'clock, he would pay him. Dr. PARKMAN went to the College at the appointed time, and, it is alleged, never left it. Dr. WEBSTER's version is, that he paid PARKMAN $483 64, who then left the College.

Suspicion being excited, Dr. WEBSTER's rooms at the College were searched, but nothing found. The only part of the College buildings which had not been searched, was the vault under Dr. WEBSTER's laboratory, and it was determined to search this.—An entrance having been broken into the vault, some portions of a human body were discovered. Upon this Dr. WEBSTER was arrested, and accompanied some gentlemen to the College where a further search was made.

The pieces of the body found in the vault in the afternoon previous, were then brought up into the laboratory, and exposed to view in Professor WEBSTER's presence. A jaw bone, some artificial teeth, particles of gold and silver, and some buttons, found by the officers in a furnace used in the laboratory, were shown at the same time.

A tea chest was found stowed away in one corner of the laboratory, under some shelves. In this chest were found, covered with tan, the back, ribs, and left thigh, of a human body. These parts, together with those which had been found in the vault, being placed upon a board, formed a human frame, with the exception of the head, left leg, and feet. It is said that a pair of pants have been found in the laboratory, belonging to Professor WEBSTER, with spots of blood on them, and also a pair of slippers, which look as if they had been used to tramp down tan. Spots, supposed to be blood, have been found on the stairs. Dr. KEEP, a dentist, who operated on PARKMAN's mouth a short time before his disappearance, identifies the teeth found in Professor WEBSTER's furnace as those which he fixed for PARKMAN.

These seem to be the circumstances that have fixed suspicion upon WEBSTER. Some of them appear strong, but still they are very inconclusive. The possibility of identifying teeth, which have been filled, is very questionable. One tooth is so like another, that competent dentists affirm that no one but a fool would pretend to identify them. The buttons, said to have been found in the furnace, turn out to be pieces of chemical apparatus, and a good many of the bloody spots tobacco spittle. It is even said that the portions of the body found have their veins suffused with the liquid injected preparatory to dissection, which may raise the probability or conviction that this body came from the dissecting room, for what purpose is yet to be found out.

Dr. PARKMAN's relatives have identified the remains as those of the Doctor: how, it is impossible to tell, as there is neither head nor feet to it. Altogether the thing is surrounded with mystery. If WEBSTER killed PARKMAN at all, it must have been in a fit of passion, and under the influence of momentary excitement. The mere amount which he owed him could be no adequate motive.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A gentleman has handed to us for description, a counterfeit $20 note on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., which is better executed than any thing of the sort which we recollect to have seen. The plate, we understand, is an exact imitation of the genuine, except that the topmast of the ship in the centre vignette has no streamer flying from it, whilst the genuine bills have.—The signatures of President and Cashier appear to be engraved, instead of being written. The paper is inferior. The back of the note is ornamented with two large and two small blue figures, dotted, and nearly circular. We believe that none of the genuine bills of that branch have any figures on the back.

Counterfeit bills on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., are in circulation at Augusta and Hamburg. They are not described.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

The Duty of the Senate—Mr. Clayton's Views.

On the 7th of February, 1835, JOHN M. CLAYTON held the following language in the Senate of the U. States, in regard to the course which the Senate should pursue in acting upon the nominations of the President:

"*The Senate should know the ground upon which the removal is made.* If the President should tell the Senate it was on account of political principles, *he, in his place as a Senator, would vote to reject every nomination made to fill the place, ad infinitum.*

Gales & Seaton's Register, p. 504.

And on the 19th of the same month, Mr. CLAYTON uses still stronger language, and goes even farther than ever. He says:

"*Impeachment seemed to be the only restraint on executive power contemplated by the Constitution.* And where that power was exercised by the President for self-aggrandizement and political purposes, *all would agree that he ought to be impeached. Mr. C. said the only control the Senate had over the power of removal was the right of rejection. And if a meritorious officer, who had discharged his duty with fidelity and good faith, should be removed, the only remedy was to reject the partizan who might be nominated by the President to fill his place:* AND THIS HE WOULD DO—*rejecting the first, second, third,* and so on, *ad infinitum.*—Such was the maxim he had laid down as the rule of his conduct, *and without information he should not know how to act.—Gales & Seaton's Reg., p.* 538.

This was good whig doctrine in 1835. Why should it not be so in 1849? They cannot, of course, object if the Senate impose a wholesome restraint and supervision upon the acts of proscription which they themselves, when out of power, have so vigorously denounced. A few examples should be, and we trust, will be made.

Foreign—Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Europa arrived at Boston on the 9th instant. She brings news one week later. We extract from our Northern exchanges the following items:—

In a political point of view, the news is not of much importance.

A treaty of negotiation between France and Belgium has recently been signed and ratified.

France.

In consequence of the convictions before the high Court of Versailles, twenty seats in the Legislative Assembly have been vacated. On the 15th the high Court of Versailles pronounced sentence of transportation for life on LEDRU ROLLIN and thirty-three other persons implicated in the June insurrections.

An almost complete change in the diplomatic and consulate corps is again spoken of.

M. GUIZOT is at present one of the lions of Paris, and walks about the streets apparently as unconcerned as in the palmiest days of LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

Rome.

The Pope was expected on the 21st. A new loan of nearly one million sterling had been concluded.

The rumors of war between Turkey and Russia are fast dying away. At Constantinople the English ships were anchored within the Dardanelles. The French fleet was near Sumna. Nothing further has transpired relative to the decision of the Emperor of Russia respecting Turkish affairs.

China.

There have been no disturbances with the Chinese as was anticipated.

Italy.

Large levies of troops are going on in Lombardy, causing great discontent. All who are able to fly are doing so.

Turkey.

Letters from Widdin, of the 4th, state that all Hungarian and Polish refugees had been transported from Widdin to Shumla. First portion left on the 30th.

Austria and Germany.

The most important news from Austria is the sudden change of the cabinet to a sort of free trade policy. An offer has been made to Prussia to form a Zollverein, including Austria, and the Berlin cabinet rather retreats from the proposal; however, some modification of the import duties into Austria appears now to be generally anticipated.

From Berlin there is little news, except the more developed intention of Prussia to withdraw her forces from the Duchies, and to avoid further interference in the Schleswig Holstein affair.

After the repeated predictions we have made, that Germany would sooner or later perceive the folly and hopelessness of this quarrel, we rejoice greatly at the returning good sense of the Germans.

The parties in the Duchies who have chiefly promoted the war, seem, however, as averse as they ever were to allow a peaceful termination of the dispute to be brought about.

India.

In consequence of renewed plotting by the rebel chief CHUTTUR SINGH, his four sons, and many others of the Sikh leaders, who took an active part in the late insurrection, the whole of them have been surprised and seized, by the orders of Lord DALHOUSIE, at Umritsir, Lahore, and other places; and henceforth they are to be rigorously confined within the walls of a prison.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The last Marion Star says:—

"It is gratifying to see, as the work progresses, and as the time is approaching when the company have a prospect of realizing the means to put the great enterprise in motion, how prompt and spirited is the move in increasing the subscription of stock in the Willmington and Manchester Railroad to the amount required to get the $200,000 State subscription."

There is a certain amount of work to be done on this Road before the money can be drawn for the State subscription. The Star says—"for the purpose of completing this work, another subscription has been set on foot, and that in one neighborhood in Marion District, west of the great Pee Dee, the sum of $15,000 new stock, has been subscribed in less than a week, and that before the middle of the session of the Legislature, there will be in that District about something near $30,000 of new stock. If the other District and counties interested do their duty as fully the sum of $750,000 will be exceeded, and no impediment will be presented to get the consent of the Legislature to give the company at once the use of the State subscription."

The paper from which we quote has a lengthy editorial going to prove what benefit the road would be to planters and others. We give a short extract—

"If we could exhibit, at a glance, the saving that a road even to this place would be to the interests of our community, and to the Pee Dee country generally, there are but few, as a matter of public as well as of private interest, who would not be willing to come up to the extent of their ability, which if half would do, would not only put the work beyond contingency but hasten its final completion.

"The planting interest of the country, if it were to build the road alone, would save enough annually to pay a fair per cent. upon the outlay."

North Carolina Argus.

We omitted to notice last week, the arrival here of Col. PHILO WHITE and Lady, both in fine health. He is direct from Hamburg, Germany, where he has been filling the post of Consul. He is spending a few weeks with his friends here, after which he will take wing for the Great West.

Salisbury Watchman.

MORMON IMMIGRATION TO DESERET.—Mr. BABBITT, the delegate sent by the Mormons to ask the admission of Deseret as a State, is now in Washington.

He concedes that the whole population is now only 20,000, but says from 12 to 14,000 persons who have embraced the Mormon faith in Europe, will leave there in time to reach Deseret early in the spring. Over 100 reached St. Louis last week. The Mormons are now willing to be organized as a mere Territory, because the officers would be appointed by the Federal Government out of their sect. Of course their application to be admitted as a State with their present population cannot be entertained.

A Protective Tariff—Ad valorem and Specific Duties.

To the Editors of the Union:

In my last I glanced at the delusive, *apron-string* rights or claims of England to the Mosquito coast and country, preliminary to a view of the *Nicaragua treaties*; but instead of giving that view now, being again in the interior of the State, amongst the *honest, sun-burnt farmers*, I will glance at the tariff again, in continuance of my communication of the 8th inst.

I find the subject still one of earnest discussion at the meetings of citizens around the stoves of the public houses, and at the domestic fire-side; and, as I said in my last, you must expect the whole battering train of the protectionists with you this winter; and all the friends of the act of 1846 ask or wish is, to have it discussed upon the *immutable principles of what is right and just to all.*

Most of the argument levelled at the revenue law of 1846, (other than the duties on coal and iron,) are at that feature of it adopting the ad valorem mode of collecting the duties, and I will, as in my former communication, convey the sentiments entertained in a *dialogue*, making them better understood, as I think. You will, therefore, consider the audience as composed of farmers, manufacturers, and other pursuits, promiscuously, after a town meeting.

Manufacturer. Well, Mr. Farmer, I hope you attended the meeting, and heard the *beautiful* speech of Mr. Attorney S—— upon the abominable tariff you have fastened upon the country?

Farmer. I did, and heard all the *gas let off*; but your orator wandered so far from home, and plunged into such thickets of high-sounding words, that I lost myself, as I think he did himself.

Manufacturer. But you understood how clearly he stated the *monstrous frauds* committed on the revenue by the ad valorem mode of levying the duty?

Farmer. Yes, I heard him *assert it*; but still I am not quite sure that he correctly did so.

Manufacturer. Now I have you. Explain yourself.

Farmer. I will try to do so. Your great whigs said, at the time the act passed, that it would not yield sufficient revenue to support the government; and now we are told that it does this, and leaves a large surplus of seven millions. Now, either there cannot be much loss by fraud to the revenue, or your great whigs must be much worse prophets than could well be imagined.

Manufacturer. You will see it in the next report of our Secretary of the Treasury.

Farmer. Well, until I *do* see it, I ask to be excused from believing it on naked assertion. But to go back to your orator. Did he not say that the ad valorem principle was laying duty on the value of the article, without regard to its texture or material?

Manufacturer. Yes, to be sure; therein consists the difference between ad valorem and specific duties.

Farmer. So I understood him; and then he labored to show that, by false low invoices, the importers evaded the duties.

Manufacturer. Yes, of course, and robs us of all protection.

Farmer. Not so fast, neighbor. First tell me who values the goods.

Manufacturer. The United States revenue officers.

Farmer. Well, have not our officers the means of judging of the true value of the goods imported?—Have they not great experience, much practice? and these, combined with their oaths and duties, would or should make them true and good detecters of false invoices of imported goods. If they cannot, with all these aids, I cannot well see who could.

Manufacturer. Still they may be deceived.

Farmer. Not easily; for has not he, the revenue officer, the price-currents of all the foreign markets to refer to, and the weekly statements of all our own domestic markets, accompanied with the views and statements of all our other ports of entry and custom-houses to aid his judgment?

Manufacturer. Yes, I allow he has.

Farmer. Well, with all these aids to detect false and fraudulent entries, with the severe penalties, if detected, and giving the government the privilege of taking goods at such valuations as they may think too low—if all this is not sufficient to prevent such frauds, merchants and importers are very bold and cunning rogues, indeed.

Manufacturer. You will see they do it, in the Secretary's report, when he gives it to us.

Farmer. Well, if he does, let him suggest a mode to Congress to prevent it. But, Mr. Manufacturer, let us look at the great principle of the thing, and not waste all our time upon the mere mode devised to prevent fraud. Now, I ask you a plain question: is not the ad valorem mode of collecting duties, just and equal to all; and the specific duties unjust and unequal? In that we are all interested, are we not?

Audience. Yes, yes! You will explain that to us.

Farmer. I will, so far as my part of the argument calls on me. Suppose any of us go to Philadelphia to buy a silk gown for our wife or daughter, and the duty is 20 per cent. ad valorem: we give $5 for it; we pay $1 duty tax for it. Suppose a rich citizen buys one for his wife or daughter for $50—ten times as much: he pays, in fair proportion, ten times the duty—namely, $10 duty tax. So it is equal, and the burden of taxation is equally divided between the rich and the poor, according to their means.

Audience. That's fair and just.

Farmer. But that is not all. It has another great advantage to us all; and that is, *we know what we pay*, and can choose to *increase* or *decrease* our tax duties by our purchases, and no man can complain, as all are treated alike.

Audience. Does the tariff of 1846 work in this way?

Farmer. To be sure it does. Now ask the manufacturer here if his tariff of 1842 did so, or if his specific duties worked equality in taxation.

Audience. He is not here. He went away when you were explaining the operation of the tariff of 1846.

Farmer. Just as I thought. He "vamosed the ranche" when he found he had to come down from his generalities, and give us his bill of particulars.

Audience. Cannot you explain it?

Farmer. Yes. The specific mode of levying duties is unjust, because unequal, taking money out of the poor consumer's pocket out of all proportion to his use of imported articles. If he buys a silk gown for his wife for five dollars, he pays just the same duty as the rich man does for his fifty-dollar silk gown, taking out of his pocket much more than his proportion of taxes. In that way it robs him; and it robs him in another way. Being deceptive in the mode in which it levies duties, it is also deceptive in the amount it takes, and, as it were, slips slyly round, in your ignorance of the real amount it exacts, and, dipping its hand into your other pocket, takes a large sum from you, which you pay in bounty for all domestic manufactures you use. And that is the reason why it is so great a favorite of all the leading whigs. It is of the trice-thieving tribe—species raccoon! genus whig! and all go for it—your *staunch* whig; your *gallant* whig; your *whole Clay* whig; your *whole whig and a quarter over*: in fine, the *whole coon tribe!*

Audience. But Mr. Attorney S——s said that the tariff of 1842 made money plenty.

Farmer. Made money plenty. Now, my friends, bear in mind always a few fundamental principles of government, and they will enable you to see through these delusive and enticing arguments—namely: that governments cannot make money for you—they can only spend it for you; they cannot give you money—they can only take it from you; and the only question is, how and in what amount shall they collect it? Equally and justly, or unequally and unjustly? And now a thought strikes me, of a mode in which you can put their sincerity to the test, of their desire to make money plenty. They have told you to-night that we will have a surplus in the United States Treasury of seven millions of dollars, collected from the people. If that is put in circulation, it will make money more easy to be had to finish our great railroads to the West. Well, when next you are invited to town meeting, and they open their budget of deceptions, ask them to agree to take the seven millions and pay our United States public debt to that amount. It will have the exact effect they think so desirable, and in no other way will it. And it will do better. It will in a few years do for us, if steadily pursued, what the immortal Jackson did for us some years back—pay off the whole of the debt, and leave us, as he left us, in the enviable position of being the only great nation on the earth out of debt.

A. & O.

Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 25, 1849.

POPULATION OF TEXAS.—The State Census of the State of Texas, shows a white population of 115,501, and a colored population of 42,855, in all 158,356.—The number of electors in this population is stated at 25,393.

IRON FOUNDRY IN CALIFORNIA.—A company of about fifty mechanics, &c., sailed from Cherryfield, Me., on the 27th ult., who intend establishing an iron foundry and saw mill there.

Arrest of Absconding Slaves.

We find in the Norfolk *Herald* of Saturday the subjoined account of the delivery at that place of two slaves, belonging to gentlemen of this town, who tried to make their escape to the North by sea. Capt. SMITH is certainly deserving of a substantial reward, as well as great praise, for his ready and judicious action under the circumstances:

Wilmington Chronicle, 12th inst.

ELOPING SLAVES DETECTED.—Yesterday morning, the schr. Minerva Wright, SMITH, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to New York, put into this port to land two young colored men, slaves, who had been found concealed in the hold. They were delivered over to an officer and taken before the Mayor for examination. Capt. SMITH stated that he sailed from Wilmington on the 25th ult. On Tuesday morning last, the 4th inst., being off Little Egg Harbor, (within 70 miles of New York,) heard some one call out from the hold, "water! water!" and soon after discovered two persons hid in the space between the cotton bales which composed the cargo, and the deck ceiling.—Finding they were slaves, he immediately put his vessel about and steered for Norfolk, being the nearest Southern port. The boys gave their names as GEO. WALKER, belonging to WM. C. BETTENCOURT, and THOS. WOOSTER, to JOHN WOOSTER, of the firm of WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO., of Wilmington. They stated to the Mayor that they went on board the schr. on the night of the 22d ult., three days before she sailed, taking with them a two gallon jug of water and some bread and cheese; but no clothing save what they had on. GEORGE, who is quite an intelligent fellow, said that after exhausting their stock of water, their suffering from thirst was past all endurance, and as it was his intention to return again to Wilmington, if he should have succeeded in reaching New York, he resolved that he would not sacrifice his life rather than be sent back—and so he called out. He had about $100 stowed away in his belt which he wore round his waist, and $33 50 in notes and gold. His companion had only a four dollar note. Both protested most solemnly that no person but themselves had the slightest knowledge or suspicion of their elopement; and Capt. SMITH had no doubt that such is the fact. The Mayor gave them into the custody of the jailor until demanded by their owners.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—ARREST OF THE FRENCH CONSUL AT MATAMORAS, AND OTHERS BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.—We received yesterday the following letter from the most reliable authority. Our readers will recollect that Brownsville formely Fort Brown, is on the American side of the Rio Grande, directly opposite Matamoras.

The measure appears to have been of a high handed nature, and will probably lead to serious trouble with France.

To the Editor of the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

POINT ISABEL, Nov. 22, 1849.

I beg leave state as an item of news and interest, that letters which have just been received from Matamoras, state that an order had been received for the arrest of M. BOSIGUES, Vice Consul of France, A. TREVINO, editor of El Bien Publico, and Dr. BERLANDIER, and that they would be sent to the city of Mexico, at 3 o'clock, of the day of the date of the letters, the 20th instant.

These letters state that it is not known what other orders of arrest are out, but it is currently reported and believed that there is an order for the arrest of Mr. S. MUSSINA, the editor of the American Flag, published at Brownsville, as the writer of certain strictures on the Mexican Government and General AVALOS.

Mr. MUSSINA, I am gratified to say, is safe at this place, and leaves for Brownsville to-day, having just been notified of the above.

The arrest of the above gentlemen is one of the most shameful proceedings that has occurred on this line. They are all men of high character, and totally free from any censure for any acts against the government. They were obnoxious to the Mexican General AVALOS, and through his influence these orders have been obtained. Considerable excitement exists on our side of the river.

THE ADMINISTRATION—ITS PLEDGES—LET US BE WHIGS OR NOTHING.—"President TAYLOR has never declared war against the sub-treasury, that we have heard. We are not aware that the whig party desire to meddle with it."—*Washington Republic.*

There have been one or two articles in the Washington Republic of late that astonish us. Whigs as we are, we will not second any such paltry twaddle and chicanery, even if from the President himself.—What is the meaning of the above sentiment from the Republic? and what is the policy in obedience to which it is put forth? Why, the Republic, in its zeal to carry the whig party in the different elections, and keep the majority, *deserts* the true whig ground of the country, and attempts to paddle somewhere between the two great parties, to make capital. For shame on it! For shame on such a downright perversion of whig doctrine, and that in the eyes of the whole nation!—*New Haven Journal. whig.*

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN VERMONT.—An election has recently been held in Vermont for members to a convention for revising the constitution of that State, which has resulted in choice of a large majority of democrats. The Vermont Patriot, published at Montpelier, gives the returns from 217 towns, which have elected 132 democrats and 83 federalists. In two towns there was no choice. Of the delegates heard from, there is a democratic majority of 49. Twenty-three towns remain to be heard from which cannot possibly reduce the democratic majority below 26.—This is certainly a great triumph, and portends the downfall of Taylor federalism even in this State which is one of its strongholds.—*Washington Union.*

WONDERFUL FALL.—A laborer, named Patrick Henceclis, fell from the top of a five-story building in New York, last Saturday, and strangely enough, was not killed—only his wrist and chest injured.

THE lower house of the Georgia Legislature has adopted a resolution in favor of electing judges by the people.

PUBLIC LANDS.—From a Washington correspondent of the New Tribune, we learn, that "the whole area of public lands (as stated in the Commissioner's report,) ever held by the Government of the United Statet from its organization, to that acquired under the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, is equal to *Fifteen Hundred and Eighty-Four Million* acres. That of this vast domain but one hundred and forty-six millions of acres have thus far been disposed of, leaving yet unsold, and as the property of the United States, *Fourteen Hundred and Thirty-eight Millions of acres of land.*

The commissioner recommends that additional donations of land for school purposes, be made to each township; and that suitable rewards should be granted by government for improvements in agriculture and arts and sciences—appropriating for that purpose a portion of the land fund. The report is also said to give "a clear, intelligible, succinct exposition of our entire land system, which I believe has never before been attempted by any of the predecessors of the present Commissioner."

From the same authority we also learn, "that the Attorney General has decided the question of mileage presented for his decision by the Secretary of the treasury, against Mr. Whittlesey and in favor of Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows boasts of a peculiar philosophy, but it is nothing more than Christian benevolence under another name, as is plain from the following elegant and glowing description of it, taken from an oration of a brother of the Order:

"Here is a calm, sweet realm. Here are the green pastures and still water—here the ways of pleasantness and the paths of peace. The garden which she tills is the human heart, and the seed which she scatters will bear their fruit in Heaven. Here are not the pomp of science, the splendor of genius, the glitter of wealth, the might of armies. With her pale finger she points to the annals of the past, and they all become as chaff upon the bosom of the wind. Yet she stops not here. Speaks she not, in tones as solemn as a midnight bell, of the nothingness of human greatness? Listen again, and ye shall hear her clarion voice, proclaiming aloud that human virtue never dies! Appears she now with shadows of death upon one hand, and the history of the world upon the other, to teach how pitiful is individual ambition! and ye shall behold her descending upon her angel pinions of "*love and charity*," to gather the whole human family beneath their ample folds. Comes she now in the shape of a hoary philosopher, worn and bent with the weight of many years? Lo! she comes again in the shape of a ministering angel, with smiles full of sympathy and tears of pity, to the abode of want and house of death.

THE OBJECT OF PREACHING.—John did not preach so much to please as to profit. He chose rather to discover men's sins, than to show his own eloquence. That is the best looking glass, not which is most gilded, but which shows the truest face.

From the Washington Union.

Organization.

Can't you make a Speaker?
Won't you make a Speaker?
The joys of earth are little worth,
Unless you make a Speaker!—*Royal.*

Who will take the lion's part?
Nick Bottom; he can roar you like a sucking dove.
[*Shakspeare.*

It was the remark of an old woman of Thebes, that a snake without a head, though it had three tails, was no snake at all, and in the end would only rile the water in a mud puddle or rustle the leaves in a hollow. We are of the old lady's opinion ourselves; and while we have a reasonable appreciation for the *bitter end*, we do desire above all things to have a *biting end*. Give us a Speaker; and if we can't have an angel with a flaming sword, give us Balaam; and if we can't have Balaam, give us his ass, provided, as was the case in olden time, he is the better animal. We want a head—something to gather around for appearance-sake; and when we do get started, Collamer's express mail, which reached Baltimore before it left the capital, will never be able to overtake us.

The democratic party, by the workings of a mysterious Providence, have again risen from the dust in which they had been left by the magic charges of Buena Vista; and why they should now sit with their fingers in their mouths, like poor boys at a funeral, is more than we can account for by any system of ethics, from Smith's morality to Mudd's philosophy.

We recollect a fisherman, once a chancellor, who went to fish in a pond with frog bait. It was rosy morn when he dropped his line into the water with a modest little bull-frog hooked on alive at the end of it, and it was dusky eve before he had received the least symptom of a bite. At last it became necessary to quit, and the aged fisherman, who had gazed all day with infinite delight upon a young frog who sat on a mossy green stone opposite to him—the only living thing about him, and his equal in stoic perseverance—began to wind up his *reel*, when, lo! and behold, as the line came home, the observed as well as the observing frog tumbled off of his seat and came home also dangling at the point of his hook. "Shade of Walton," said the fisherman, with an oath, "if it isn't my own bait I'll be d——d." And so it was.

The two great parties in Congress for the last six days seem to have been fishing for respectable bites, and nothing else; and with all their bobbing and trolling, like our friend the chancellor, have nothing but their *baits* to show for their pains. We think it is most time now to have a mess of fish, in spite of all the denunciation of all the presses from *Sleeper*, to *Sleepy Hollow*, down to the *Piscataway Gazette*. Now, what shall be done? Shall we *bob* all the year for eels that won't bite, or shall we not (both parties) catch the impracticables first by a change of bait, and then draw the *seine* for the remainder in the pond who are willing to be caught *lumpus*, provided the fishermen are catholic in their political faith?—There are various ways of catching fish in various countries. Sometimes fish are caught by means of *cocculus indicus* sprinkled upon the bait, which intoxicates the multitude, and renders a *scaly* harvest sure. Then, again, they are caught by *tickling*—trout especially, who have thin skins and large mouths. Then, they are caught by *imitation flies* and grasshoppers; but most all snap at a worm with avidity, and find a hook in their jaws to a certainty. Both parties are fishing, and both, when asked the number of fishes they have caught, reply in the words of the schoolboy of the Cape, "When I *catch* this one that is agoing to bite, and two more, I shall have three." Oh! it is a trying, ticklish time. The whig party proper may cry to their lost pleiad, "Come back, *Steben*," with all their mite; but the cheering response, "I'm a coming," will never break upon their ear like fairy music on a moon-lit lake; and when the tempest of party comes on, they may call "all hands to save ship" through the pealing trumpet of a bran-new Gabriel; but their *Gentry, Owing* to their impracticable *Cable*, will do nothing but shout, in the language of the sainted *Morton*, "Hark! from the *Toombs* a doleful sound."

The democracy also may call for Hercules to help them out of the slough of their own making; but Hercules, and all the other gods of the Pantheon, will never lend a lift until the brawney hands of the people right the United States apple-cart, and set the civil horse ageing. Then shall we have a democratic king *Prest-on* us without a *crown*, and a *David* who never *slew*, and never was *slewed* with any kind of *sling*, and a *Root* taken out of dry ground, and pleasant *Holmes* long hidden from our eyes, and *worth* that *went* out with *Long John* returned to us of the tallest kind, and *Dunkee* to *dirk us* no longer; for the millennium will be at hand, provided our *Venerable* friend is not *bent on* making a question of order upon the rising of the sun of peace with healing in its wings.

Yes, we must have a Speaker. The country demands a Speaker—posterity demands a Speaker—the church demands a Speaker, for until he is made there can be no chaplain chosen—the members demand a Speaker, for the mileage sleeps in the treasury until he puts his long spoon in at the door—the expectants for election offices want a Speaker, for until he is made they are *not*. The clerks, and messengers, and pages, want a Speaker; and the widows, who have precious boys who are fit for Congress and nowhere else, want a Speaker. The dead who cannot be bu

Interior of an Assyrian Palace.

The interior of an Assyrian palace must have been as magnificent as imposing. I have led the reader through its ruins, and he may judge of the impression its halls were calculated to make upon the stranger who, in the days of old, entered, in the first time, the abode of the Assyrian kings. He was ushered in through the portal guarded by the colossal lions or bulls in white alabaster. In the first hall he found himself surrounded by the sculptured records of the empire. Battles, sieges, triumphs, the exploits of the chase, the ceremonies of religion were portrayed on the walls, sculptured in alabaster, and painted in gorgeous colors. Under each picture were engraved in characters, filled up with bright copper, inscriptions describing the scenes represented. Above sculptures were painted other events: the king, attended by his eunuchs and warriors, receiving his prisoners, entering into alliances with other monarchs, or performing some sacred duty. These representations were enclosed in colored borders of elaborate and elegant. The emblematic tree, the winged bulls, and monstrous animals were conspicuous among the ornaments. At the upper end of the hall was the colossal figure of the king, in adoration before the Supreme Deity, or receiving from the eunuch the holy cup. He was attended by warriors bearing his arms, and by priests or presiding divines. His robes, and those of his followers, were adorned with groups of figures and animals and flowers, all painted with brilliant colors.

The stranger trod upon alabaster slabs, each bearing an inscription recording the titles, genealogy, and achievements of the great king. Several doorways, formed by gigantic winged lions or bulls, or any figures of guardian deities, led into apartments which again opened into more distant halls. In each were new sculptures. On the walls of some were processions of colossal figures, armed men and eunuchs following the king, warriors leading with spoil, leading prisoners or bearing presents and offerings to the gods. On the walls of others were portrayed the winged priests, or presiding divinities, standing before the sacred trees.

The ceiling above him were divided into square compartments, painted with flowers or with the figures of animals. Some were inlaid with ivory, each compartment being surrounded by elegant borders and mouldings. The beams, as well as the sides of the chambers, may have been gilded or even plated with gold and silver; and the rarest woods, in which the cedar is conspicuous, were used for the wood work. Square openings in the ceilings of the chambers admitted the light of day. A pleasing shadow was thrown over the sculptured walls, and gave a majestic expression to the human features of the colossal forms which guarded the entrances. Through these apertures was to be seen the bright blue of an eastern sky, enclosed in a frame on which were painted in living colors the winged circle, in the midst of elegant ornaments, and the graceful forms of ideal animals.

These edifices, as it has been shown, were great national monuments, upon the wall of which were represented in sculpture or inscribed in alphabetical characters the chronicles of the empire. He who entered them might thus read the history and learn the glory and the triumphs of the nation. They served, at the same time, to bring continually to the remembrance of those who assembled within them on festive occasions, or for the celebration of religious ceremonies, the deeds of their ancestors, and the power and majesty of their gods.—*Layard's Nineveh.*

The Printers of Paris.—A late letter from Paris says: "There is one class of men whose social meetings and eatings are distinguished for their good taste and humor—I mean the printers. Everybody is amused with their toasts, and good speeches, and poetry. The typo in Paris is like his brother in America. He can think, oftentimes write, and will fight when required. He is the most difficult man to deceive. He sets up much that he don't believe. That is the affair of the copy. But every year he sets up for himself at a public supper, and then you have his real views. Five hundred journeymen printers have just had their annual banquet here. It is probable that not one in ten approves the political rubbish he is obliged to compose in his stick. I judge so by the toasts. The liberty of the press was particularly insisted on. Pierre Leroux, author, deputy, and associationist, was the principal invited guest and orator."

France and its African Possessions.

The capture of the celebrated Arab chief Abd-el-Kader by the French, and his close confinement since, in violation of the terms of his capitulation, are generally supposed to have given to that nation the quiet possession of its conquests in Africa. This is far from being the fact. At this very moment the forces of France are kept in complete check by a mere handful of Arabs in the province of Constantine.—We find in the Paris *Siecle* an interesting letter, evidently from an intelligent and well-informed correspondent, dated near Zaatcha, October 26th.

From him we learn that the French army had been laying close seige to Zaatcha, for several weeks.—This place is situated in the midst of a desert, and its position is, in consequence, very formidable. The resistance of the inhabitants is unsurpassed in courage and patriotic devotion in the annals of the world. The town stands in the midst of a thick forest of date trees, is surrounded by a high and strong wall of brick, flanked by towers, and on the outside is sill further strengthened by a deep fosse, filled with water, and six yards wide. The entire space within, surrounding the central village, is cut up into gardens with high walls, and each house is of itself a complete battlement. Two thousand foot soldiers, equipped by the Arab chief Oulid-Nail, have established themselves in this stronghold, to carry on their holy, but desperate warfare.

Against this mere handful, the entire French army, with four field pieces and fourteen howitzers, had thus far been able to make no impression. "Since the famous siege of Constantine," writes our authority, "our troops have had no military operation that presented such formidable difficulties, or cost the lives of so many of our bravest soldiers." "All that military skill and genius can do in the arrangement of the necessary works for a regular siege in the establishment of regular platforms of artillery," he continues, "has been done according to the best rules of the art of siege, but up to this moment all that we have done has been utterly in vain. Our last attack took place this very day. A battalion of the 43d crossed a small marsh to gain a breach that had been made, but suffered everything. The bravery of our troops, their enthusiastic ardor, were not equal to the difficulties of the undertaking; more than thirty of our officers are at this moment *hors de combat;* and the number of sub-officers, corporals and privates, killed and wounded, exceeds four hundred.

The French, in the phrensy of their desperation, propose to cut down one by one the whole forest of date trees, which forms this rich and fruitful basis, affording the entire support of thousands and thousands of the natives, in order that they may capture Zaatcha, and Lechana, which it shelters, and raze both cities to the ground! This is to be done to punish the Arabs for the two crimes of courage and patriotism. It is to be done, too, by *liberal Christian France!*—*Boston Atlas.*

Saturday—by Dr. Bowring.

The week is past, its latest ray
Is vanished with the closing day;
And 'tis as far beyond our grasp
It's now departing hours to clasp,
As to recall that moment bright
When first creation sprang to light.

The week is past; and has it brought
Some beams of sweet and soothing thought;
And has it left some memory dear
Of heavenly raptures tasted here,
Although it ne'er returned again?

And who would sigh for its return?
We are but pilgrims born to mourn;
And moments, as they onward flow,
Cut short the thread of human wo,
And bring us nearer to the scenes
Where sorrows end, and heaven begins.

The keeper of a boarding house, in Tchoupitolas street, finding that a tall Buckeye was rather severe on his corned pork and cabbage, at dinner yesterday, after helping his ravenous guest the third time, threw down the carving knife and fork, and, addressing his western friend, said: "I beg your pardon, Mr. I don't like to be inquisitive, but I should like to know if you didn't spend some time at the *pork-packing* business out west. You seem to be an adept at it. You do."

Late English papers give accounts of a terrible loss of life which occurred not long ago at Trichinopoly, India. At an idolatrous festival, held at the top of the high rock, which was attended by an immense concourse of people, a sudden panic occurred, and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of 400 were suffocated or trodden to death.

One line, and one fraught with instruction, includes the secret of final success—
Be prudent, be patient, and be persevering

Father Mathew.

The famous apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, arrived in Philadelphia on the 28th ultimo, from N. York, & was sojourning in the former city as the guest of Bishop Kenrick. The Northern papers state that he is at present enjoying excellent health, and looks hale and hearty, but that he fears the effect of the Northern climate upon his health, and that, in accordance with the advice of his physician, he intends to spend the winter at the South.

Should Father Mathew favor us with a visit this winter, we are induced to believe that the people of the South need entertain no fears of any imprudent steps on his part, and that the intercourse will be mutually of such a character as will not fail to secure a friendliness and good feeling on either side; for we have too much confidence in his natural good sense and integrity, especially since we have noticed the position he took towards the fanatics of the Garrisonian school, to indulge for a moment the thought that he would do otherwise than confine his mission to the South, exclusively to the advancement of the great cause of Temperance, in which he has so long, so ardently and successfully been enlisted. Whatever may have been his views in regard to the institutions so closely affecting, and so intimately blended with the interest of the South, we are forced to the conclusion, from observing his conduct since his intention of visiting the United States was first expressed, that he has not designed to interfere with any of the local interests of the country. In regard to his favorite cause of Temperance, we are firmly convinced that it is as dear to the hearts of the people of the South—that they feel as deeply interested in its prosperity, and are now taking as active measures to promote this great and philanthropic object, as the people of any other section of the Union.

Atlanta, (Ga.) Intelligencer.

Canada.

Opinion of a Scotch Traveller.—The *London News* publishes a letter from a gentleman, a native of Scotland, now travelling on this continent. It is evidently from the pen of an intelligent, candid, and observant person, is written with great good feeling, and takes a strong common-sense view of things.—The following extract relative to the popular feeling in Canada is worthy of notice:

"I had often read of the contrast presented between the American and Canadian shores, but I could not have comprehended it in all its fullness unless I had witnessed it with my own eyes. On the one side all is life, activity, and prosperity; on the other, it is like the stillness of death. Montreal is a very fine city, more like a European town than anything I have yet seen on the American continent; but here, too, the universal complaint is, that their trade is gone. Unless I heard it with my own ears, I could scarcely have credited the widely-spread feeling that exists for annexation to the United States. The mercantile classes seemed to me to be unanimous in its favor, and one cannot wonder at it, when you find a merely nominal line separating them from the prosperity of their immediate neighbors. I was not surprised, therefore, at the declaration emanating from Montreal, which went home by last steamer, but look upon it as one of the steps in a great movement which must ultimately terminate in the separation of these colonies from Britain. Press and people are declaring for it, and come it must, although perhrps not quite so soon as some ardent spirits seem to think likely."

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.—In a note to one of his poems, Byron repeats a story told of one of Napoleon's old guard, who fell at Waterloo. His left arm having been shattered by a cannon ball, he was seen to wrench it off with his right, and throwing it up into the air, he exclaimed, with his last breath, *Vive l'Empereur jusqu'a la mort!* We were speaking of the ancedote the other day to a French gentleman who resided, when a boy, in 1815, at a frontier town a few leagues from Waterloo, loo, and he told us that he had no doubt of its truth, for a similar incident came under his own observation. For a week previous to the great battle, the town where he lived was in an uproar with the passage of artillery and troops going to join the French standard. They were all in the highest spirits, singing the Marseillaise and other patriotic songs, as well as the gay *chansons* so popular in the French army. Then came Waterloo—the terrible struggle, the defeat and the *route.* Few sung on their return. The wounded filled up the village—every public house and building was turned into a hospital, and so great was the number of the sufferers, that they were quartered in private houses. Forty wounded were accommodated by the father of our informant. Among them was a *vieux moustache* of the *vieille garde,* one of those men of iron constitution and indomitable spirit, who had crossed the Alps, fought at the Pyramids, triumphed at Austerlitz, and survived the Russian campaign. His sleeves were covered with *chevrons,* and he wore the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The trunk of this man was brought from Waterloo—we say his trunk, for on that fatal field he had lost both his arms and legs—yet he survived ten days—and propped up in bed, would eat, drink, and sing, in the intervals of his agony. My informant used to light his pipe and place it between his lips, when he would puff away tranquilly, as he had often done at the bivouac fire in happier days. He was sensible to the last, and the very last words he uttered, were—*Ma chandelle est eteinte—Vive l'Empereur!* (My candle is out—long live the Emperor!) That Emperor sleeps at the *Invalides*—a spurious Napoleon is on the throne—the men of the empire have passed away. Where shall we look for the heroism of the Old Guard, or the greatness that would inspire it?

Beauties of the Aristocracy.—Mr. D'Israeli has stated that the lands of the United Kingdom are mortgaged for an amount two-thirds as great as the National Debt. And the interest on these enormous mortgages, the interest on that crushing National Debt, and the support of the whole governing aristocracy, comes upon the backs of the laborers. There is where the whole burden falls, and there is where rests the whole burden of the world. In England every working man is the slave of many taskmasters. He works to support government, army, and navy—to support a privileged and pensioned aristocracy—to support the Church—to support the landed gentry, to pay the interest on the national debt, and the interest on the mortgages of his landlords. If after all this, there is anything left, he has it. If not he starves. These are facts to make men in love with Democracy.

Progress of Improvement.—"Mother," asked a six foot gawkey, after two hours of brown study, "what did you and dad used to do when he come a cortin' you?"

"Good airth and seas! what *due* you mean, Jedediah?"

"Why, I went a cortin' last Sunday night—I went to Deacon Doolittle's to see Peggy, and she told me I didn't know how to court. I axt her to show me how, and says she, "ax your marm, so now I want to know what you and father did."

"La, suz. Why, Jed, we used to sit by the fire, and eat roast turkeys and mince pies, and drink cider, and watch the crickets running round the hearth."

"Good gracious! times aint as they used to was, mother, that's sartin. I was all slicked up to kill, and looked teasin schrumshus, and the only thing Peggy gin me was a raw cold pickle!"

A Jonah's Thought.—The boat of a whaler was once knocked several feet in the air by a blow from the tail of a fish to which it was fast. Upon coming down the steersman fell into the whale's mouth, and the teeth of the animal closed upon his leg. After being in this terrible position for some time, he was released, picked up by another boat, and carried on board, where, while preparations were making to amputate his crushed limb, he was asked what he "thought of while in the whale's mouth?" With the utmost simplicity he replied, "Why I tho't she would yield about 60 barrels!"

Rents and Real Estates in New York.—The demand for property in Courtlandt street is said to be increasing. A single floor of one of the spacious new storehouses recently erected, rents for $3,500! One lot and house was sold at auction on Tuesday last, with 28 feet front and 123 in depth, for $29,400; the house itself being regarded as of little value.

A Sad Dog.—A friend has just related to us a curious fact in natural history, respecting a dog. In North Attleboro,' in this State, there is kept, in a manufacturing establishment, a large mastiff who takes as much comfort with a quid of tobacco, as does the most inveterate lover of the weed. So habituated has he become to its use, he must have it, and will set all day in the centre of the shop, chewing away with great appetite and a good relish. He became thus much like a man, by playing when young with "old sogers," as the ends of segars are professionally termed. In such play he would occasionally find a "soger" in his mouth, until at length a taste was formed for the tobacco, which has since continued to increase, and now he is what he is. We believe this to be the only instances on record, of any animal but man, and one species of worm; using the weed for the pure love of it.—*Boston Cabinet.*

Postscript.

Thursday, 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Latest News—Probable Organization.

On the concluding ballot on Tuesday evening, Mr. Winthrop, Whig, received 101 votes, and Mr. W. J. Brown, Democrat, of Indiana, 109. On Tuesday, Mr. Winthrop withdrew. It seems now to be conceded that Mr. Brown will be elected. An organization was no doubt effected on Wednesday. Mr. Brown was Second Assistant Postmaster General under the late Administration, and was turned out by General Taylor.

The Whigs were to have a caucus on Tuesday night, to nominate a candidate in place Mr. Winthrop.

The Mortgaged Oligarchy.

Mr. D'Israeli says, on the authority of a London attorney, the amount of the mortgages of England is £400,000,000, producing at 4 per cent. £16,000,000 a year. The landlords of Scotland are at least as deeply mortgaged as those of England, and undoubtedly the landlords of Ireland are in a still worse condition.

Suppose that the mortgages in Ireland and Scotland amount only to one-half of those of England—£200,000,000, producing at 4 per cent. £8,000,000 a year—the mortgages of the aristocracy of the three kingdoms amount to £600,000,000, for which they have to pay, in the shape of yearly interest, £24,000,000.

Mr. D'Israeli is likely to be in communication with attorneys and landlords competent to inform him tolerably accurately on the subject of mortgages. Now, to estimate the wisdom of this Oligarchy, we must add to this sum of debt upon their estates the national debt which they have imposed upon their country, amounting to £800,000,000, the interest of which is £28,000,000. The total debts, therefore, in which they have involved their country and themselves, thus amount to the snug little bill of £1,400,000,000, bearing a yearly interest of £52,000,000.

Balt. Clipper.

Circassia.—Circassia is a mountainous but very fine and beautiful country, bordering upon the Black Sea at its eastern extremity. It is also contiguous to the Russian Territory lying toward this extremity of the Euxine, and interposes its lofty mountains and fertile valleys between the clutch of Russia and those more level and less wild countries toward the Euphrates and the Tigres. It is the aim of this ambitious power, Russia, to become possessed, if it can, of all the realms contiguous to the Black Sea, on all sides. On one side "the wolf" has already laid his paws on the Danubian Provinces, on Moldavia, Bulgaria, Wallachia: and is, on this side, therefore, fast advancing toward Constantinople. But before it can enslave the tracts lying on the southern coast of this sea, it must subdue and pass the fine people who hold Circassia—a race, in physical requisites the finest specimen of men now to be found on this globe, and of courage and activity unsurpassable. Against these noble but unoffending people, the Muscovite serfs have now, for many years, been carrying on cruelly, bloody, but fruitless wars. No quarter is given; and the amount of lives lost is not known, excepting that, generally, it is very great. It is believed that, taking battles, sickness, fatigue, altogether into account, not less than 200,000 Russian serfs have left their bones among the wild passes; and this without gaining any ground that is tenable. The Czar, in furtherance of this murderous conflict, tries to stop all access by sea to Circassia.—*London Standard of Freedom.*

To cause an abundance of grass, is the foundation of all good husbandry, and should be the first and last object of every one who desires to be a successful and prosperous farmer.

MARRIED,

In Ashborough, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Eli Caruthers, J. J. Jackson, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Pittsboro', to Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Ashborough.

In St. Matthew's church, Hillsborough, on the evening of the 29th ult, by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D., Dr. Jas. S. Green, to Miss Catharine Waddell, daughter of Col. Haines Waddell.

In Hillsborough, on the 29th ult., Mr. Hillman King, to Miss Mary Minor, of Granville.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., Ralph H. Graves, to Miss Emma Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Maj John Taylor.—On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hines, James S. Amis, Esq., of Granville county, to Miss Mary Nash Scott, daughter of the late John Scott, Esq.

In New York, on the 28th ult., at the city residence, of Major Gen'l Scott, Brevet Major Henry L. Scott, of the 4th Infantry, and A. D. C., to Cornelia, daughter of Maj. Gen. Scott.

DIED.

In this town on the 11th inst, Mr. Seth Hoard, an old and respected citizen. He was a native of Mass., but had resided in this town for the last 50 years. He was in the 70th year of his age.

In this town, on the 10th inst., Mr. John Hewlett, aged 75 years.

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst, Mrs Martha Coit, a native of Philadelphia, aged 71.

In Robeson county, on the 3d ult., Mr. Robert L. Fairly, in his 24 year.

Commercial.

Charleston, Dec'r 12.—Cotton—The Cotton market was very quiet yesterday, the transactions having been limited to some 700 bales. Holders were unwilling to meet buyers at the decline of the preceding day, and hence the limited business. The transactions were at extremes, ranging from 9¼ to 10⅝c. Prices for the present must be considered nominal.

Baltimore, Dec'r 11.—Flour $4 75; Coffee, Rio 11¼ a 12 cents; no change in the Grain market; Whiskey, 27 cents in hhds, and 28 cents in bbls.

Newbern, Dec'r 11.—Naval Stores—Turpentine, new dip $1,97½; scrape $1 20; tar $1 15 a 1 20. Corn $2 15 a 2 25; Ground peas, 80 a 82 cents; Black Eye, 60 a 65 cents; Lady, 70 a 75 cents.

New York, Dec'r 8th.—Naval Stores—Turpentine is in moderate request, and the sales recently noticed were at some decline. We report since our last 900 bbls North county, on private terms; 1200 bbls North County Common Rosin, 95 cents a $1, delivered from vessel; 500 bbls Wilmington, $1 10 a $1 20 from vessel, and delivered, and 600 barrels Spirits Turpentine at 36 a 36½ cents, cash, and 37½c, time. Common Rosin is scarce, and commands an advance on previous prices. Tar is very inactive.

Boston, Dec'r 5th.—Naval Stores—The receipts of Spirits Turpentine have been 450 bbls. But very little has been done since our last. A decided improvement in the New York market has caused a better feeling for the article, and small sales have been made at 34 a 35 cents, cash, and 36 cents, six months, the market at the close rather unsettled. In Tar, Rosin, and Pitch, the sales are confined to small lots.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Europa.

Liverpool, November 23.—During the week Cotton has been exceedingly quiet. The conflicting nature of the advices from America, respecting the future range of the market, has in some degree puzzled both buyers and sellers. The former have, therefore, been very cautious in their operations, whilst the latter, knowing that consumers are well supplied, and that large imports may shortly be expected to arrive, have felt but little disposition to realize, and consequently prices of American and Brazil have fallen an average of nearly ¼d per lb since the 16th. The quotations proclaimed on the 23d, by the committee of brokers, are, for fair Upland and Mobile 6⅜d, and fair Orleans 6⅞d per lb. The sales of the week are only 21,430 bales, of which speculators took 9,540, exporters 160, and the trade 11,790. The stock now on hand is estimated at 300,000 bales.

The market for Breadstuffs has been rather dull. Best Western Canal flour 20 a 23s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s 6d a 24s; Indian meal 13s 6d a 14s 6d.

Grain is dull. American white wheat 6s 8d to 7s 2d per 70 lbs; red wheat 5s 4d to 6s 6d per do. Indian Corn—white 27 a 29s; yellow 26 a 27s per quarter.

Turpentine—We do not hear of any sales of rough; for best new 7s 3d is asked. Spirits are held at 32s for American, and 50s 6d for British.

The money market has exhibited a slight weakness. English funds not so firm—Consols for money 94¼, and for account 94⅜ a 94½.

Tobacco remains extremely firm.

American stocks are in much better demand than for some time—108 now asked for Coupon U. S. 6's of 1862; 102½ for 1865; 105½ for 1868; Pennsylvania 5's 80 a 81; Md. sterling 89 a 89½; Virginia 5's 98 a 99.

CAN be found at the New Family Grocery and Provision Store, All Fresh.—5 half barrels of extra Fulton Market Beef, 6 kitts A. I. No 1 Mackerel, 6 kitts A. I. No. 1 Salmon, 5 barrels superior Molasses, 4 kitts Sounds and Tongues, a fine article, ½ barrel Salmon A 1 No. 1 at 10c per pound, 4 qr. barrels A 1 No 1 Mackerel, 2 half barrels No 1 Mackeral, 8 kegs superior Goshen Butter. All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLY'S.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, December 13, 1849.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9½	a	$ 10
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	5	a	7
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	.60	a	70
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	00
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	15	a	20
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	3 00	a	4 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	52½	a	65
Meal, bush.,	.65	a	70
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	11	a	12
St. Domingo,	.9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10	a	12½
Cuba,	10	a	11
Java,	12	a	14
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	14	a	16
Sperm,	40	a	45
Adamantine,	31	a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	20
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	62½	a	68
Eastern,	70	a	00
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	7½	a	9
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	.90	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	8 50	a	8 75
Wide do.,	0 00	a	6 25
Scantling,	4 50	a	5 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.,	30	a	00
Do. common,	.00	a	00
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
Peach do.,	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	25	a	26
New Orleans,	.00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 50
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	2 05	a	0 00
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	1 35	a	1 40
Tar,	0 00	a	1 20
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No. 1,	1 25	a	2 25
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 00
Do. No. 3,	.00	a	70
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	28	a	29
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	.75	a	1 37
Linseed,	.00	a	0 00
Neats Foot,	.00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	.80	a	90
Black Eye,	.60	a	65
Cow,	.65	a	70
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,	4	a	5
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.,	1 75	a	2 00
Sweet, bush.,	.40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	.16	a	20
Do. dead,	.12½	a	25
Turkeys, live,	.40	a	70
Do. dead,	.40	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 00	a	3 25
Rough, bush.,	.60	a	80
SALT, per bushel.			
Turks Island,	.20	a	22
Liv'l sack,	.90	a	00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12½
Contract,	3 50	a	4 00
STEEL, per lb,	.12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	15 00	a	16 00
Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	15 00	a	16 00
Do. rough,	10 00	a	15 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	.6	a	7
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	8 50	a	9 00
Mill, prime,	5 50	a	7 00
Do ord'y,	4 00	a	5 00
Do. inf'r,	2 50	a	3 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	6	a	7
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	.70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	.40	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	.00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	.00	a	50
Flaxseed, per cask	.90	a	0 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.50	a	60
Lumber, per M.	6 00	a	7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1849.

Bacon—Stock of Bacon of all descriptions light, and sale very dull. Middlings a fraction lower.

Beans—White, but few in market, and not much enquiry for them.

Beef Cattle—The market is fully stocked with Beef Cattle, and no demand at present.

Corn—About 800 bushels from Onslow sold at 52½ cents per bushel, afloat; store price 55 to 60 cents. Meal 65 to 70 cents per bushel.

Coffee—The stock in store is light, and some descriptions gone up a shade. See table.

Eggs—Sell from carts at 16 to 20 cents per dozen.

Flour—Plenty, and sales dull, at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 25 per barrel for Fayetteville brands.

Hay—None received this week.

Lard—Stock on sale heavy, and prices, in some instances, have declined to 7½ cents per lb. by the barrel; kegs firm, but slow sales, at 9 cents.

Lime—No arrival this week; store price $1 per cask.

Lumber—Four or five rafts of Lumber have changed hands this week, at prices ranging as follows: Scantling $4 50 a $5; wide boards $6 25; flooring boards $8 25.

Molasses—A cargo from Cuba, consisting of 160 hhds. and 3 tierces, (reported below last week,) has been landed, and all to 30 or 40 hhds. readily taken at 25 cents per gallon, at 90 days.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine have been nearly 3,500 barrels during the week, which have changed hands at last week's quotations, closing to-day at $2 05 for yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 28 a 29 cents per gallon, (and $1 75 for barrels not returnable,) since last Thursday, and sales of about 200 barrels at our highest figure. Sellers now refuse less than 30 cents, though we hear of no transaction at this price. Rosin—Sales of 1300 barrels No. 3 at 70 cents, and 112 barrels No. 2 at $1 per barrel. There is but little demand at this time for Rosin. Tar has declined. Sales of about 950 barrels during the week, ranging at $1 30 down to $1 20; closing at latter price.

Peas—Ground Peas have declined a fraction. We now quote at 80 a 90 cents per bushel. Black eye, no sales except in a small way—would bring about quotations. Several hundred bushels Cow Peas, received per Rail Road, and sold at 65 a 70 cents per bushel.

Pork—The market is generally pretty well supplied with fresh pork, and sales effected at 4 and 5 cents per pound in quantity to suit.

Potatoes—The stock of Irish potatoes is fair; store rates without change. See table for price in lots of 5 barrels and upwards.

Poultry—The market has been pretty well attended with Poultry during the week, and prices have ranged according to quality. For something near the value of Turkeys and Chickens, see table.

Rice—We hear of no transaction whatever in either clean or rough Rice, this week. Quotations nominal.

Salt.—None afloat—for store rates see table.

Shingles.—Several lots have changed hands during the week, at $1 a $1 12½ per M.

Staves—Several thousand White Oak barrel and hhd. Staves have been sold at $15 a $16.

Ashe Heading—Sales at $9 to $10 50 per thousand pieces.

Timber—Some six or seven rafts Mill Timber have been sold during the week. See table for classified prices.

Freights—No change to make in rates of freight. The quantity offering is fair for the number of vessels in port.

Exchanges—Bank rates, 1 per cent premium on Northern Cities.

JUST Received, per Schr. L. P. Smith.—10 boxes Raisins, 10 half do, all fresh; 10 quarter do, 2 boxes Citron, 1 bag black Pepper, 1 barrel Snuff—small bladders, 1 dozen bottles Macaboy Snuff—a fine article, 2 barrels butter Crackers, 2 hhds Porto Rico Sugar, 5 bags Rio Coffee, 6 boxes Soda Crackers, 6 boxes Sugar do, 1 dozen 1 gallon jars of Pickled Gherkins, 1 dozen half gallon jars of Pickle Gherkins, 1 dozen ½ gallon jars of Pickled Gherkins, 10 barrels superior Canal Flour, 10 half barrels do, 3 firkins best Butter, 15 boxes extra Cheese. All will be sold low for cash at
14 GEORGE H. KELLY'S.

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at Hall & Armstrong's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

JUST Landed, from Schrs. L. P. Smith, and Patmos. 6 barrels prepared Guano, call and see it; 1 dozen Wheelbarrows; 10 chests fresh Teas, of fine quality and flavor, 10 firkins Butter, 50 boxes Cheese, 25 boxes Eng Dairy, do, ½ pipe Cogniac Brandy, usual brand, 6 baskets of that superior fine flavored Champaign, 50 bags Buckwheat new hulled, 25 kegs Buckwheat, 20 half barrels Buckwheat, 10 bags Rio Coffee, 50 boxes new Raisins, 1 barrel Mrs Miller's best Scotch Snuff in bottles, for sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CIDER.—6 barrels prime Jersey Cider, for sale by ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

CROCKERY.—A general assortment of China, Glass, and Earthenware, now open for inspection, and for sale low for cash, at ALEX. MacRAE'S, Jr.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Land, situated on the South side of Lewis' Creek. Thirty or Forty Acres of said Land is cleared, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, &c. There is also one task of Turpentine boxes cut, and trees sufficient for two more tasks. On the premises is a good well of water. The situation is healthy. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine.
For further information, apply to Dugald McMillan, in Wilmington, N. C., or to the subscriber, on the premises.
Dec 14, 1849 14-4t] J. FILYAW.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 6.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, to J. C. Worth.

Brig Gen. Taylor, False, New York, to G. W. Davis.

Brig Cardiff, Messer, Mariel, Cuba, to J Hathaway & Son; with Molasses.

Schr Mary Francis, Abbot, North Washington, to A Morgan; with staves.

Schr D P Woodbury, Ramond, with naval stores, to G W Davis, and DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Pearl, Dexter, Jacksonville, to R R Brown; with 900 bushels corn and 51 bbls Turpentine.

7—Schr Patmos, Thomas, Fall River, to George Harriss.

Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, to J C Latta; with mdze to sundry persons.

8—Schr Martha B., Davis, Shallotte, to J Blossom; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

Schr Christianna Caroline, Burns, Little River, to Master; with 210 bbls turpentine and 70 bbls fish.

9—Schr Ambassador, Herrick, Bedford, to W M Harriss.

Schr Capt John, McFarlin, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Jamaica, to G W Davis.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to J C Worth; with mdze to sundry persons.

13—Brig Porto Rico, Staples, Boston, in ballast, to George W. Davis.

schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown, with merchandise to sundry persons.

schr. E S Powell, Hudson, New York, in ballast, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Dec 6—Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, by G W Davis; with 375 bbls rosin, 350 bbls spirits turpentine, 205 bales cotton, 612 bush. peanuts, 4 bales sheetings, 38 bales yarn, 1 box.

7—Schr H D Leighton, Handy, New York, by George Harriss; with 65,000 ft timber.

Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayettville, by John Banks; with mdze for sundry persons.

8—Schr Glenory, Glazier, Richmond, by G W Davis; with 105,000 ft lumber.

Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, Baltimore, by G W Davis; with 130,000 ft lumber.

Schr Falcon, Cole, Baltimore, by W M Harriss; with 78,000 ft lumber.

Barque John A Taylor, Martin, for San Francisco, California, by G W Davis; with 206,000 ft Planed lumber, 12 house frames, 25,000 Black's Contract Shingles.

Passengers.—Mrs Capt S H Martin, daughter and servant, Miss Crawford, and E A Randall.

Steamer Wm B Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, by T C Worth; with salt and molasses.

Brig Martha Rogers, Boardman, for New Orleans, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

10—Schr C H Rogers, Steelman, Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with spirits turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin, 84 bales yarn, 44 bales sheeting, 6 bags wool, 1,351 bush. Peanuts, 25,000 ft lumber.

11—Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J C Latta; with mdze for sundry persons.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by T C Worth; with mdze for sundry persons.

11—Br Schr Evander, Encase, Harbour Island, by G W Davis; with lumber, shingles, and naval stores.

Schr James G King, Wainwright, Philadelphia, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Brig Vincennes, Merrill, Matanzas, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

DISASTERS.

Schooner Martha Ann, Willis, from Washington, N C, bound to Shallotte, with a cargo of Corn, was blown on shore at New Inlet Bar, last Friday Evening, wind blowing strong from North East. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

Capt Cook, of brig Caroline, at Boston, from San Juan, Cuba, reports that on the outward passage, Oct 22, lat. 29, long. 73, picked up the Captain and crew of Brig Saline, Gray, (of Philadelphia,) from Boston, via Wilmington, N C, for Rio Janeiro, burned at sea. The Saline was partly owned in New York and Philadelphia—the Captain owned one half of her, and is said to be insured in New York.—*Boston Adv.*

Trinity School, Seven Miles West of Raleigh.
Rev. P. T. BABBIT, Rector.

THE Rev. P. T. Babbit, late Rector of the Diocesan School at Charleston, S. C., having assumed the charge of Trinity School, is now prepared to receive applications for the admission of pupils.

The next Session will open on Tuesday, the 8th January, and continue till November 20th. This will constitute the School year; the first term of which will end June 14th. By this arrangement, the vacation will take place at a period when it is most agreeable to families to meet together under the paternal roof, and the terms of the School will be made to correspond with those of our University and of the principal Schools for boys in the State.

This School is in a retired, healthful, and beautiful situation; its buildings are ample and comfortable, arranged expressly for the purpose; and it offers advantages of a high order for intellectual, moral and religious culture. The terms, payable half yearly in advance, are One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum, for board and tuition in English, Latin and Greek. For French an extra charge will be made.

Mr. Babbit being personally known to but few in North Carolina, offers for consideration the following testimonial and references:

"The undersigned having seen from gentlemen of the highest respectability in Charleston, S. C., and in other cities, testimonials to the eminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Babbit, for the duties he is about to assume among us, take pleasure in cordially commending him, and the institution under his care, to the confidence and support of their friends and of the community."

Charles Manly, John H. Bryan, Richard Hines,
Duncan Cameron, George E. Badger, Kenneth Rayner,
G. W. Mordecai, W. H. Haywood, C. E. Johnston.
T. P. Devereux,

Mr. B refers to the following gentlemen:
Rt Rev L. S. Ives, D. D. — Rev A. Smedes,
Rt Rev C. E. Gadsden, D. D. — Dr T. H. Wright, Wilmington,
Rt Rev T. C. Brownell, D. D. — A. J. DeRosset, Jr., do.
Rev W. M. Green, D. D. — Hon E. Frost, Charleston, S. C.
Rev R. S. Mason, D. D. — H. W. Conner, Esq, do.
Rev R. B. Drane, D. D. — George B. Reid, Esq, do.
Rev Jarvis Buxton, — W. C. Courtnay, Esq, do.
Rev C. F. McRae, — John Hanckel, Esq, do.
Rev E. M. Forbes, — C. T. Haigh, Esq, Fayetteville,
Rev A. A. Watson, — E. J. Hale, Esq, do.

P. S. Any inquiries in relation to the School, addressed to Rev. P. T. Babbit, Raleigh, N. C., will be promptly answered. [Dec'r 14, 1849 14-2t

NEW DRUG & MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and particularly of the Physicians in the town, and the surrounding country, to his stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, which he warrants of the best quality. He has also an extensive assortment of Paints, ground and otherwise, Oils, White Lead, Dye Stuffs, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

The Paints, Oils and White Lead, he offers at ten to fifteen per cent lower than have ever been offered in this Market, of a like quality.

It is quite useless to go into a general enumeration of the articles offered for sale. Suffice it to say, he has almost every article in the Medical and Domestic line, usually kept in Drug Stores, and may be found at his establishment, on the North side of Market Street, a few doors above Front, at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Peirson & Kelly.

It is his intention to offer no articles for sale, but such as is believed to be the best of its kind. He has appropriated much labor and care in the selection of his general stock, and returns his thanks to those who have examined and pronounced his assortment as very superior in quality.

His terms are CASH; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify. C. DuPRE.
Wilmington, N. C. December 14, 1849 44

For San Francisco, California.—The well known fast sailing Packet Ship MEDORA, W. C. Hammer, master, is now loading and will sail for the above port in the early part of January next. She can handsomely accommodate 75 passengers. The price of passage has been fixed at $200. Persons desirous of visiting the Gold Regions cannot find a more favorable opportunity. For engagements, apply to JOHN W. CALDWELL, 89 East Bay.
Charleston, S. C., December 14, 1849 14-3t

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1. coppered and copper fastened Brig FLORA, Captain E. Cole. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
December 7] G. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the Crew of the Br. Brig Imperial, as no debts of their Contracting will be paid either by the Captain or G. W. DAVIS, Consignee.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court-House in Whiteville, Columbus county, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court-House in Richmond county, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.
JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Dec'r 14, 1849 14-8t] Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his valuable possessions of Land, situated in New Hanover county, on both sides of Northeast River, adjoining the Lands of Thomas Lee and Lott Croom. Said Lands consist of 734 Acres, 300 of which is valuable Swamp, all in one body, never overflowing and easily drained; and with a good dwelling-house and convenient out-houses. Also, an excellent Grist Mill, on a first rate stream.

Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to come immediately and examine for themselves.
Dec'r 14, 1849 14-4t*] HARDY CROOM.

ONE Cent Reward will be paid for the delivery of Jesse Scarboro', an indented apprentice, to the subscriber.—Said apprentice is in the 19th year of his age. He was bound to the subscriber to learn the Farming business. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing the said boy. JAMES GARRASON.
December 14, 1849 14-1t

IMPORTANT SALE of LAND, STOCK, &c.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 10th of January, 1850, the Farm and Lands upon which he now resides, situated on the East side of South River, and formerly owned by George Bannerman, together with his Stock of various kinds, and also all his crops, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Potatoes, &c. The Lands contain five hundred and seventy acres, of which there is a sufficient amount cleared to produce from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels of Corn per year. The improvements are a good dwelling and out-houses, together with a well of excellent water.

Persons wishing to purchase property of this description, will find the present opportunity well worthy their attention.

Terms—For the Land, Notes for one and two years, with approved security. For the Stock, Crops, &c., the terms will be made known at the sale. G. W. HENRY.
December 14, 1849 14-3t

Auction Sale.

A Fine Sorrel Mare:
By Thomas Sandford, Auctioneer.
On Saturday, 15th inst., will be sold, at the Court-House, a fine Sorrel Mare, about 7 years old, and a fine saddle nag.
Sold by order of N. N. NIXON,
Dec 14, 1849 14-1t] Assignee of E. N. Rue.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash,* or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
December 14, 1849

PER Schrs. Patmos and L. P. Smith.—Received 5 hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar; 10 boxes and bbls Loaf and Crushed Sugar; 8 bags Rio Coffee; 20 bbls and half barrels extra Canal Flour; 20 bbls Whiskey; 16 barrels (new crop) New Orleans Molasses. All of which I offer on the most reasonable terms for the money.
Dec 14] ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th November, 1849.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Allen, James B
Armstrong, Jas D
Atchison, A 2
Averett, G W T
Aydelott Jas
Barbes, Jno
Banks, Richard
Baker, W S
Beairet, Wm
Bird, Mary
Blanks, Sarah N
Blelock, Jas
Bobbit, A E
Brock, Sarah C
Burton, Mary J
Burnet, Fanny
Burre, T T
Buckman, G E 2
Boyle, Jas
Carter, Chas T
Carter, Thos 4
Campbell, Alex J 4
Cates, Jas J
Cadet A
Chatman, G
Chauncey, M
Crone, Jno
Costin, Wm H
Conner, Jone
Cook, Sam'l
Copes, G W
Coney, J
Collins, Lewis
Dahl, Jno
Dexter, Margaret 2
Dix, Frederick
Dickinson, Thadd'us
Dougherty, Margaret P
Dudley, Martha
Dum, Tom
Emerson, W S
Evans, Wm
Fales, Wm
Foster, Jno
Fulcher, Jesse
Gadsby, Geo
Gardiner, O S
Gilbert, Wm

Gilbert, Charity
Glossup, Wm
Green, Wm
Grant, Jas
Griffin, Phineas A 2
Griffith, Geo
Gustis, Cassandra
Ham, Mary
Harris, Wm
Hall, Jorden W 2
Hanahan, W S
Harden, W L
Hayes, Rob't
Henderson, Anderson
Heller, Wm H
Hopson, Jno
Hodge, Mary A
Hodge, W
Jackson, Joseph
Jacocks, J
Jennings, Francis A
Jones, Ezekiel
Jones, Joseph
Johnson, Frank
Johnson, Jno
King, Jere
Kitchen, J L
Knight, Jas
Klander, L
Larkins, Evan
Less, John
Lee, Jno L
Lewis, D C
Losee, H S
Lucas, Lucy J
Millons, A
Millis, Jno C
Middleton, Mary A
Moore, T S
Moore, Eley
Mower, S P
Murrell, Z E
Murray, Riley J
McClenny, Jas
McLennan, Marga't
McMillan, F A B
McKay, W L
Neill, Jno
Norris, Wm

Orum, H
Orme, T E
Payne, Thos
Pettifor, Rich'd
Perry, Eliza
Pearson, G T
Pool, J M
Porter, Jas
Porter, Chas H
Pucket, Gorham
Ratjen, B
Riddle, B
Roberts, Wm W
Rogers, N W 2
Savage, Emily
Shepard, Geo
Shelly, Jno
Shaw, Jno 2
Small, A H
Skipper, Ezekiel
Skipper, Dan
Spicer, E
Stackpole, C A
Steel, Jno
Swasey, A G Jr
Swain, Jas D
Smith, Sam'l C
Smith, John
Smith, Phineas
Smith, A C
Smith, Jas H
Smith, Josiah
Smith, A J
Smith, Mary
Smith, Ann Maria
Taylor, Alfred D
Thagard, S
Thally, Hugh
Thees, Jno H
Tidgen, M H
Torlington, E
Townley, Jas
Tumbro, S
Vernon, Jno M
Winters, Jas
Williams, David H
Wilson, Julia E
Webster, Wm
Waddell, Mary H

[12-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. Polley, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

NEGROES WANTED.—Having returned again to Wilmington, for the purpose of purchasing a large number of negroes, and will remain here permanently until the latter part of next Spring, I am now in market to pay the highest CASH prices for slaves, Male or Female, from 12 to 30 years of age. Those having such property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me first, before making a sale, as from my facilities in selling in the South, I can pay the highest price, and for good sound merchantable property, will not be overbid by any in the business.
Also some Coopers, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Black smiths. Apply for me at the Carolina Hotel.
Sept. 7, 1849. [52-tf] ANSLEY DAVIS.

JUST received at the New Family Grocery Store.—5 barrels yellow planting Irish Potatoes; 5 barrels Mercer do.; 10 bbls Apples, the Red and Russett; 15 boxes English Dairy Cheese, 13 to 18 pounds; 3 casks extra Cheese, 8 cents per pound; 50 lbs. best dried Beef, 12½ cents per pound; ½ dozen Irish Potato Steamers; 1 dozen Plough Lines; 10 barrels City Mess Pork; 3 barrels Soda Crackers, fresh; 1 dozen Pine Apple Cheese, a fine article, 2s. per pound; 1,000 lbs. of superior Hams; 1 dozen Stew Pans, 1, 2, and 3 quarts, lined with tin. I would call the attention of the public to the above, and especially to the Cheese, for family use. All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
December 7th, 1849.

COTTON, Merino, Woollen, Silk, and Shaker Drawers and Shirts. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

READY-MADE Shirts.—Standing and Byron Collars. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BAY Rum, Lavender, and Luben's Perfumery, best quality. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

SUPERIOR Colored Silk Mantillas. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PER SCHR. CHARLES MILLS.—10 boxes best Cheese; 5 casks best Cheese; 10 boxes Sperm and Adamantine Candles; 15 kegs and boxes assorted Crackers; 5 kegs super Goshen Butter; 50 bags Shot; 30 quarters, halves, and boxes fresh Raisins. For sale low for cash, by
December 7] ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

CORSETS—Various styles. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

NEGRO Cloths and Blankets. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

SHAKER Flannels—Warranted not to shrink. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, suitable for gentlemen's outfits on all occasions. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PLAID and Colored Flannels, for children's sacks. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERED Merino Dresses. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

DAVID'S and Black's Ink, by the dozen or single bottle. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

STAIR Carpeting. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

COTTON, Merino, Woollen, and Silk Hosiery. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

IRISH Linens, expressly for family use. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

COTTON Osnaburgs, by the bale or piece. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK and White Crape. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

FISH.—500 boxes Sardines; 100 boxes Lobsters; 100 boxes Salmon. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

IRISH Potatoes.—50 barrels Irish Potatoes. For sale by
Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

LONDON Porter.—10 casks, pints and quarts, best Brown Stout. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CIGARS! Cigars!!—100,000 choice Cigars. For sale manufacturers prices, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BLANKETS and Negro Clothes.—For sale by
Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

MULLETS.—10 barrels extra Mullets. For sale by
Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SALT, Salt, Salt, Salt.—5,000 bushels Salt in store. For sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SPUN Cotton.—At wholesale and retail. For sale by
Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CANTON Fire Crackers.—Seventy-five boxes, just received and for sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

PORK.—Twenty barrels city Mess Pork. For sale by ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

GREAT Bargains in Cashmeres and Mousselines.—We have a large lot of the above goods very desirable that we are selling at very low prices. Call and see them. MYERS & DAVIS.

NOTICE.—The subscriber thinks he has given as much indulgence to those in his debt as they ought to require. He has made up his mind, that all amounts due him of $100 and under, that remain unpaid January 1, 1850, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. All over that amount remaining unpaid January 1, 1850, will be sued at the following March Court. He earnestly hopes that those in his debt will not compel him to resort to such an unpleasant mode of collecting. JOHN DAWSON.
October 26, 1849. 7-tf

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1849.

From California—A Million and a Half of Gold.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on the 7th instant, with San Francisco dates to the 2d of November. She brings one million of dollars worth of gold dust on freight, and four hundred thousand in the hands of the passengers, who numberone hundred and sixty, and among them the Minister from the King of the Sandwich Islands. The accounts from California continue encouraging. The health of the mines is generally good, with an immense emigration. The State Constitution had been adopted by the Convention, and was to have been proposed to the people for adoption on the 15th of November, and on the same day a Governor and two members of Congress were to have been elected.—THOMAS BUTLER KING, who is said to have resigned his seat as a member of Congress from Georgia, is a prominent candidate for the U. S. Senate from the new State of California.

UNLUCKY.—Mr. THURSTON, delegate to Congress from Oregon, in crossing the isthmus, lost his trunk containing his credentials.

DAMAGES.—DANIEL MOORE, printer, in Philadelphia, lately recovered $3,000 damages, from GEO. W. WATSON, the celebrated Carriage Manufacturer, whose sign was blown down last January, and in the fall broke MOORE's leg, so that it had to be amputated.

☞Among the Premiums awarded at the late Fair of the South Carolina Institute at Charleston, were the following:

Rockingham Manufacturing Company, N. C., for the 2d best Cotton Osnaburgs, a Diploma.

Rockingham Manufacturing Company, N. C., for the best Cotton Bagging, a Silver Medal.

Mr. MOSTELLO, Lincoln Mills, N. C., for the best specimen of Writing Paper, a Diploma.

Mrs. LANE, N. C., for the best Mexican Cotton and Wool Cloak, a Diploma.

Mr. FREANOR, the correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, estimates that from the 1st of June, 1849, to the 1st of June, 1850, the produce will be $42,000,000 in Gold dust.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—Gen. B. C. HOWARD having declined the appointment of U. S. Senator, in place of Attorney General JOHNSON, the Governor has appointed DAVID STEWART, Esq., of Baltimore city, to fill the vacancy until the Legislature shall elect a Senator.

PAY OF THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.—The pay of the officers of the California Constitutional Convention was arranged as follows:

Secretary, per diem	$28
Assistant, do.	28
Engrossing clerk	23
Copying clerks	18
Interpreter	28
Assistant Interpreter	21
Chaplain	16
Sergent-at-Arms	22
Doorkeeper	12

The members have since voted themselves $16 a day. President $25.

CALIFORNIA FLEET.—The Boston Shipping List says that the number of vessels that have left the U. States for California up to the 30th ult., are 694—consisting of 223 ships, 29 barques, 148 brigs, 108 schrs., and 9 steamers. Of the above there have arrived at San Francisco up to the 1st of October, 234. There have sailed during the past month, from different ports in the United States for California, 119 vessels.

Lieut. MONTGOMERY P. HARRISON, U. S. A., grand son of President HARRISON, was killed by Indians, near the Colorado river, Texas, on the 7th of October.

COLLISSION AT SEA AND DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The barque *Fashion*, Capt. SHERWOOD, from Annapolis, Md., for Halifax, was run into on the night of the 21st ult., by a ship, supposed a New York packet, in lat. 43, lon. 60, cutting her in two. The Captain, first mate and steward had just time to take to the boat, for in about three minutes the barque sunk. The head of the mainmast struck the mizzen mast, and knocked the man at the wheel overboard. There were 18 souls in all, including the officers, the crew, and two female passengers—one of whom was a sister of the Captain, and the other, Mrs. JOHNSON, wife of the late English Consul, who was awaiting her arrival at Halifax—all of whom, except those who took to the boat, perished. Those in the boat were at sea four days, without provisions or water, when they drifted on Old Orchard or Ferry Beach in a bewildered and almost insensible state.

Charleston Courier, 6th inst.

DREADFUL DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—The ship Galena, Leavitt, arrived at New York on Thursday, from New Orleans, and reports that on the 2d inst. in lat. 55, long. 74, at 7 P. M., came in contact with Br. brig Charles, (of Newport,) Liddell master, from Cardiff, bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of railroad iron, out 51 days, the weather being squally and a very heavy sea running.

The Galena was under double-reefed topsails, going at the rate of eight miles per hour, starboard tacks aboard—the Charles, with larboard tacks aboard, going five miles per hour, under double-reefed topsails and foresail. They struck on their larbord bows, nearly stem on, making the Charles an awful wreck in less than one minute, taking bowsprit and foremast out and breaking in her hull so fearfully that she went down in less than three minutes, carrying with her seven out of nine of her crew—the master and one man only escaped. They got up the side of the Galena as the brig passed by. The G. lost jib boom, split stem, and broke in larboard bow from the bends to top of top-gallant forecastle, letting in considerable water before sail could be taken off the ship. The following day she was hove to and the breach repaired, since then the G. has leaked about 100 strokes per hour.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—JNO. ROE, a young man of very good character, was shot at his house in South Creek district in this county, a few days since, by MOSES ERNAL, of Craven county. The wife of ROE, to whom he had been married about 10 months, was waked about 3 o'clock in the morning by a noise at the door. She got up, opened the door, and the moon shining very bright, saw ERNAL holding a handkerchief over his face; but in attempting to dodge around the corner of the house the handkerchief fell, and she saw his face and knew him. She then called her husband, who in a few moments afterwards was shot at through a hole between the logs of the house, one bullet and five buck-shot entering his breast. ERNAL has been arrested and is now in jail. We learn there is no hope of ROE's recovery; and that the alarm of his wife was so great, and such her situation, she being about to become a mother, that her life is despaired of.

This is the third attempt, we learn, that has been made to take his life since his marriage, and that he received an anonymous letter, threatening to kill him in case he should marry as he did. His wife is a sister of ERNAL's wife.—*North State Whig, 5th inst.*

CENSUS OF IOWA FOR 1849.—From partial returns of the census of the present year, (taking in the latter part of the spring or first part of the summer,) embracing eighteen counties, which had two years ago 74,837, and this year 92,417 inhabitants, we gather that the increase to our population in the two past years has been a little more than one-fourth.—The unprecedented immigration during the present fall, together with that to take place next spring, will no doubt give us over 200,000 at the general census, if the taking of it be delayed until late in the spring—or enough to entitle the State to three representatives in Congress, provided the representation is not increased to over 80,000, it now being 70,680, with an additional representative for a fraction over one-half—*Iowa City Reporter.*

CRIME AND CRIMINALS IN NEW YORK.—Among the population of over four hundred thousand in New York, there are 3,500 professional prostitutes, 10 professional burglars, 10 professional pickpockets, 50 Peter Funks, 24 panel thieves, male and female, 10 professional hotel thieves, 300 till, entry and Five Point thieves, 900 dock and juvenile thieves of all sorts, and 50 female shoplifters. The Express says, however, that this estimate is rather too large than otherwise; and in proportion to the population, many of the interior counties are more depraved, and send a larger number of convicts to the State Prison than our great city and county.

The Sleeping Child.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley leaping;
And by its sunny margin lay
A lovely infant sleeping.
The murmur of the purling stream
Broke not the spell which bound him,
Like music breathing in his dream
A lullaby around him.

It is a lovely sight to view,
Within this world of sorrow,
One spot which still retains the hue
That earth from Heaven may borrow;
And such was this—a scene so fair,
Arrayed in summer brightness,
And one poor being resting there—
One soul of radiant whiteness.

What happy dreams, fair child, are given
To cast their sunshine o'er thee?
What cord unites that soul to heaven,
Where visions glide before thee?
For wandering smiles of cloudless mirth
O'er thy glad features beaming,
Say, not a thought—a form of earth
Alloys thine hour of dreaming!

Mayhap, afar on unseen wings,
Thy sinless spirit soaring,
Now hears the burst from golden springs,
Where angels are adoring.
And with the pure heliacal throng,
Around their Maker praising,
The joyous heart may join the song
Ten thousand tongues are raising!

Sleep, lovely babe!—for times cold touch
Shall make these visions wither;
Youth, and the dreams which charm so much,
Shall fade and fly together,
Then, sleep—while sleep is pure and mild,
Ere earthly ties grow stronger,
When thou shalt be no more a child,
And dream of Heaven no longer.

AMERICAN SAILORS ON EXHIBITION.—Late news from Lahaina received at New London, Connecticut, makes mention of the arrival at the former place of the American whaler Minerva, Capt. SEABURY.—Capt. S. reports hearing from the Alert, GREEN, in the first part of the season, being on the Tartary Coast, sent two boats' crews in after wood. They not returning as expected, he sent the third boat, which was also detained. The ship was thus left with a single boat's crew, and continued standing off and on for two weeks or more before he had any intelligence of the boats. They finally all returned to the ship, and related that, when they landed, the natives made them prisoners, and took them back through the country and villages for the purpose of *exhition*. They were treated in the kindest manner during their imprisonment. When their keepers had exhibited them to their satisfaction, they restored their boats with every article belonging to them.—Not even the smallest article was missing.

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.—Recently, while attending a court held in J—— county, where Judge S. presided, a very plain question was presented for the decision of the court. It was argued elaborately on the wrong side, and when the opposition attorney (a real Paddy, who had just waded through Blackstone and Chitty, so as to obtain a license,) rose to reply, he was stopped by his honor, who informed him that his opinion was made up against him, that he would have no further argument. Paddy laid his hand slowly upon a volume of Blackstone, and opened where the leaf was carefully turned down, and commenced reading the law directly in conflict with the opinion of the court.

"Stop, sir," cried the Judge, "I have decided the case, and my mind is no longer open to conviction, nor will I have any further argument in the case."

"Oh," said the lawyer, "I did not intend to argue the point, nor did I expect to convince your honor—I only wanted to show the court what a blasted fool Blackstone was."

Such a shout of laughter as went up from every part of the court-house, was beyond the means of the sheriff or the court to control for some minutes, when Paddy was fined a dollar for his slander of Blackstone, and the court then adjourned to liquor.

CURSE OF ILL GOTTEN WEALTH.—There is such a curse goes along with an ill-gotten estate, that he that leaves such a one to his child, doth but cheat and deceive him, makes him believe that he has left him wealth, but has withal put such a canker in the bowels of it, that it was sure to eat it out. Would to God it was so generally laid to heart as it seems to be generally taken notice of! Then surely parents would not account it a reasonable motive for unjust dealing, that they may thus provide for their children: for this is not a way of providing for them; nay, 'tis the way to spoil them of whatever they may have lawfully gathered for them; the least mite of unlawful gain being of the nature of leaven, which sours the whole lump, and bringeth down a curse upon all a man possesseth.

IRISH DENIAL.—An Irish boy, who was trying to get a place, denied that he was an Irish boy. "I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman," said the gentleman, who was about hiring him, "but *this* I know, you were born in Ireland."—"Och, your honor, that's all," said the boy, "small blame to that. Suppose I had been born in a stable, would I have been a horse?"

COLORING BLUE.—An exchange gives the following directions for a simple blue dye, ready for use at all times: "Put one ounce of pulverized indigo into three ounces of oil of vitriol. The bottle should not be more than one-third full, as it sometimes ferments. Let it stand at least two weeks, the older the better. Shake it well once a day, for a week or more; if two thick, add water. This mixture, with warm water and allum, will color any shade of blue in five minutes.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM, AS IT IS NOW UNDERSTOOD.—Sir J. Herchel has lately expressed his opinion that it is impossible any longer to attempt the explanation of the movements of all the heavenly bodies by simple attraction, as understood in the Newtonian theory—these comets, with their trains perversely turned *from* the sun, deranging, sadly, our systematic views. Nor are there (writes Humboldt) any constant relations between the distances of the planets from the central body round which they revolve, and their absolute magnitudes, densities, times of rotation, eccentricities and inclinations of orbit and of axis.—We find Mars, though more distant from the sun than either the Earth or Venus, inferior to them in magnitude; Saturn is less than Jupiter, and yet much larger than Uranus. The zone of the telescopic planets, which are so inconsiderably in point of volume, viewed in the series of distances commencing from the sun, comes next before Jupiter, the greatest in size of all the planetary bodies. Remarkable as is the small density of all the colossal planets which are farthest from the sun, yet neither in this respect can we recognize any regular succession. Uranus appears to be denser than Saturn, and (though the inner group of planets differ but little from each other in this particular,) we find both Venus and Mars less dense than the Earth, which is situated between them. The time of rotation increases, on the whole, with increasing solar distance; but yet it is greater in Mars than in the Earth, and in Saturn than in Jupiter. After other remarks of the same character, he adds: "The planetary system, in its relations of absolute magnitude, relative position of the axis, density, time of rotation, and different degrees of eccentricity of the orbits, has, to our apprehension, nothing more of natural necessity than the relative distribution of land and water on the surface of our globe, the configuration of continents, or the elevation of mountain chains. No general law, in these respects, is discoverable, either in the regions of space or in the irregularities of the crust of the earth."

A LONG BEARD.—The Cincinnati Enquirer saw a man a short time since with a large waving beard and heavy moustache, which he vowed he would never cut off until Henry Clay was elected President of the United States. What a hirsute monster he will be by and by!

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—In "Sketches of Reform and Reformers," by H. B. STANTON, we find the following statement of the amount paid to the Episcopal Clergy and Bishops of England. It will be found interesting, as showing the vast amount raised for the annual support of the State Church of that country:

"The annual revenue of the whole body of the clergy is more than $42,000,000; a sum greater than is received by the established clergy of all the world besides. The income of the twenty-eight Bishops is $800,000. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives $75,000, and of York $50,000. The Bishop of London $50,000, of Durham $40,000, of Winchester $35,000, and so on."

TOM THUMB TAKING THE PLEDGE.—One of our exchanges says:

"It is a fact not yet published, that TOM THUMB took the pledge from Father MATTHEW during his recent tour in New England. The little man, who stood upon the desk while Father MATTHEW drew out his certificate, vowed that he would never drink another thimbleful of liquor."

Agricultural.

Agricultural Song.

The following was sent to the officers of the Norfolk County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, at their meeting in October last, by TRISTRAM BURGESS, Esq., of Rhode Island:

With the Pioneer Axe, what a conquest is made;
What a field from the forest is won!
What regions, reduced from the wilderness shade,
Are now warmed in the beams of the sun.

From the rock where our fathers in exile first landed,
Their clearing, from river to river, has spread;
And mountains, and plains, by their sons are commanded
Till now on the beach of Pacific they tread.

What farm for a nation to cultivate now!
And gather the wonderful harvest it yields;
'Tis an Empire, reduced to the Sickle and Plow,
An empire of gardens, and orchards, and fields.

The Plow and the Sickle shall shine bright in glory,
When the Sword and the Sceptre shall crumble in rust;
And the farmer shall live, both in song and in story,
When warriors and kings are forgotten in dust.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Importance of Reading and Study.

Though farmers may always find more or less time to devote to reading and study, winter is, more particularly, from the leisure it affords, the season for this purpose. The crops having now been secured, and the various matters requiring constant attention disposed of, the mind of the farmer is left free for the consideration of plans for future operation; and that he may act understandingly in forming such plans, it is essential that he should, in the outset, possess a thorough knowledge of the principles and general state of agriculture. The mediums through which this knowledge is to be acquired, are reading, conversation, and observation, aided by reflection and study.

We have frequently given our own views in regard to this subject, and though we might add "line upon line," we think we should not be able to show the important points in a more striking light than they are brought out in the following remarks of Hon. SAMUEL CHEEVER, in his address before the Agricultural Society of Saratoga county:

"Unfortunately, the opinion has too long prevailed with us, that learning, that intellectual cultivation, are unnecessary for the farmer; that to plow, to fence, and to feed, as our fathers did, is enough. If we see a farmer among us, and we do see many, who is ambitious to educate his son, to place him higher in community, he educates him to turn his back upon the farm, instead of turning his hands and his cultivated mind to it. But we have lived to see this deep-seated error—that education, that intellect are unnecessary to the farmer—giving way to a more enlightened and correct public sentiment; and well may we be assured, that as education and intelligence go out upon our farms, will the farmer rise in his station. Intelligence—the cultivated mind, with pure morality, give rank, whenever and wherever found.

"But rank alone is not all the farmer is to gain by intellectual cultivation.

"The labors of state and county societies, aided by the exertions of many munificent and enlightened men among us, and the labors of scientific men, as well in this country as throughout Europe, have demonstrated the importance, and even the necessity, of *mind*, of *education*, of *science*, to the successful cultivation and management of our farms.

"Still, with hundreds of favorable experiments and results before us, in support of this position, there are too many of our own class who are daily telling us that our agricultural books and our agricultural papers are not worth reading, and that agricultural science is a '*humbug*.' To such I can only say, if you do not look about you, and do not read, you are in great danger of being left behind.

"True it is, books alone, without practical observation, would be slow to make a good farmer.

"The professor of mathematics, directly from the schools, with all his books, would doubtless make a sorry figure in navigating the ship in a storm, and might receive useful lessons from the less educated shipmate. But when the science of the mathematician is added to the practice of the sailor, the accomplished navigator is produced.

"The practical farmer—boastingly calling himself so—may, if he has fallen upon a fertile spot, succeed for years, and get tolerable crops, by following in the old track, without the lights of science; and probably for the reason that he has accidentally hit upon the very course that science would indicate. But in a large portion of the long cultivated parts of our country, the fertility of the soil has been exhausted by those hereditary systems, if systems they may be called, and nothing but science and intelligence will produce restoration.

"If the man without reading and without books, on finding his crops failing under a long and exhausted course, can be induced at all to seek improvement through experiment, he is as likely to make the wrong application as the right. He has seen his neighbor restore a field by the application of lime, and concludes his fields have the same disease, and must be cured by the same remedy. He lays out his money to make the experiment, and fails. Another neighbor has succeeded with plaster, and his money is again spent upon that, without success, and so he goes on exhausting the catalogue of manures and exhausting his purse, until he gives up in despair, sells out to a *reading* farmer and goes to Wisconsin or Texas, where he can begin again his exhausting process, upon a new and fertile spot. His reading successor examines his worn out soil, or has it done for a few shillings, and finds it entirely exhausted and destitute of the essential element of *potash*. He applies a few bushels of ashes instead of lime, in which latter the soil already abounds, and his crops are soon doubled.

"Instances similar to this, are occurring daily around us.

"I place myself with the rest, when I say that no class of men in this country know so little of the business they follow as do our farmers.

"The lawyer spends one-third of a life at his books, to fit himself to *enter* his profession, and then studies by day and night to understand his business and do his duty.

"The divine is found spending all the days of an entire life at his books, to maintain his standing and discharge his duties.

"The physician also enters his profession only through a long course of severe study, and then all his life, while a '*practical physician*,' spends every spare moment at his books, to see what the skill and experiments of others are doing.

"The commercial man and the manufacturer spend their time at their business, and their talents in studying the course of trade and the state of the markets.

"The artizan of every craft, after years of apprenticeship, spends his days at his work and his nights at his books, to learn and profit himself in the mysteries of his art, and to understand the price current of his wares.

"But the farmer is thought, by some, to be *born* with all the knowledge necessary for his calling, and that learning and science are matters for other folks to trouble themselves about; when in fact how little do we know even of good *practical* farming, to say nothing of *scientific*.

"What do most of us know of the component parts of the soil we cultivate, in what they are deficient, and the cheapest and best means to supply such deficiences? and what do we know of the elements in the manures we are constantly using? Still we go on blind-fold, applying and mixing the one with the other, sometimes with good effect, sometimes with bad, and sometimes with no effect at all.

"What should we think of the man who should enter the laboratory of the chemist, and proceed to throw together his alkalies, his acids, and his metals, without any knowledge of their properties or of their affinities, and then tell us he expected certain results? We should expect to see him burn his fingers at least, if he did not get blown up; and yet the admixture of soil, the application of manures, and the cultivation of our crops, is a constant but enlarged chemical process.

"Again, what, as a class, do we know of correct systems of breeding and improveing farm stock? of the anatomy and physiology of animals? of their diseases and their proper treatment? Enlightened, *practical* agriculture, aided by the lights of science, is daily solving and settling many of these questions which are of much importance to us, but questions which in our confidence that we know all, have never once occurred to many of us.

"But thanks to the spirit of the times, the dark days of agriculture are passing away, and light is breaking upon it so clear, 'that *he that runs may read*,' and he that does not read will be run away from."

HAMS.—The *Southern Cultivator* notices some hams exhibited at the Georgia state fair, which were one, two, three, and four years old. The writer says:—"The owner refused to divulge his secret; but as we have fortunately become possessed of it, we here give it. Procure some good clean hickory ashes, have them perfectly dry; draw your meat from the pickle on a dry day; sprinkle the ashes over the meat pretty thick, being careful not to knock off more salt than what must fall off; then hang up your meat as high as possible; smoke it with cool smoke, made by hickory wood; be sure to take it down before the skipper-fly makes his appearance, being generally in this climate, first of March; pack it away on a dry day in casks: 1st, a layer of hams in perfectly dry hickory ashes; 2d, a course of corn cobs, &c.; cover your cask snug and tight; and you may rest easy about your hams."

PROTECTION OF CROPS.—In many parts of the country, the grain-fields of the farmer suffer serious damage from the depredations of wild birds and animals. The common wild pigeon often does great injury by pulling up spring grain, especially Indian corn, near where their roosts or breeding places are established. They go in flocks, and destroy a field of many acres in a few minutes. Various means have been adopted to keep off the birds, such as placing images and other objects in the field, with but little advantage. It has been suggested that hawks might be trained in such a way as to prevent pigeons from lighting on grain-fields. In the days of falconry, several species of hawks were trained for the pursuit of game. We have one or more species in this country, which naturally prey on pigeons to a considerable extent. The pigeon-hawk, *(Falco Columbarius,)* is an object of perfect terror to the pigeon. Whether it could be trained to answer the purpose suggested is doubtful; but from the great dread manifested towards it by the pigeon, it might be sufficient to confine the hawk in some conspicuous situation in the field.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—Prune orchards—trim hardy grapes—cut grafts, they may be very easily and safely preserved in a large box of damp moss, or buried wholly in earth; protected from contact with it by enclosing in a box open below. Young trees which have not been banked round the stem, should have the snow trodden round them, to guard against mice. Caterpillar's eggs may be now cut from the young shoots in orchards. Marking-labels may be made, stakes for stiffening newly transplanted trees, and boxes set with glass, for covering early vegetables. Trees sent long distances late in autumn, are sometimes received frozen, in which case the packing should be immediately removed, and the roots before thawing buried in the earth. A tree frozen out of ground will escape injury if thawed beneath the soil; but if thrawed while exposed to the air, it will perish.

CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER.—Sinclair, in his Code of Agriculture, states that a 74 gun ship requires 3,000 loads of wood, the produce of 50 acres of heavily timbered land.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina, wholesale dealers in Drugs, Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this **New Enterprise** we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale, it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.

The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.

We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of **Paints and Oils**, which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.

We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.

In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

	Per pound.		
Refined Alum,	5 cts.	Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars,	$1 00
" Saltpetre,	9 "	do do ¼ mer "	1 25
" Copperas,	2½ "	" " Eng. Manders,	1 50
" Epsom Salts,	4 "	Balsam Copaiva,	37
" Glauber "	3 "	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Saleratus,	7½ "	" 1 lb. bottles,	1 88
" Bicart Soda,	10 "	Hyd. Potass, per ounce,	50
Flour Sulphur,	6 "	Red Bark opt.	1 50
Castor Oil, per dozen,	$1 a $4	Yellow " "	50
Sands' Sarsaparilla, } Townsends' " }	$8 per dozen.	Ess. Peppermint, &c., dos.	38
		Olive Oil, qts., per dozen,	4 50
Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, } Wistar's Balsam " " }	$8 per dozen.		

The above goods are warranted fresh, and of superior quality, or may be returned at our expense. Our terms are cash, or short time for approved credit.

November 16, 1849. 10

COD Liver Oil.—Just received a fresh supply of Rushtons' Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, warranted pure and not made from the common Oil. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT.

JUST Received, a fresh supply of Coopers' Isinglass for Jellies, &c. Also Preston's extract for flavoring Custards, Pastry, Jellies, &c. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist, N. E. corner of Front and Market sts.

HYACINTHS.—Just received a small lot of Extra fine double Hyacinths, for sale by W. H. LIPPITT.

DR. SWAYNE'S

CELEBRATED Family Medicines.—Cure follows cure! More proof of the efficacy of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, the Original and Genuine Preparation! CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is all it professes to be, *The Greatest Medicine in the Known World!* Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of Medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious caretaker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours, with respect,
ISAAC MORGAN REEVES,
No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. H. ELLISON, Frankfort, Ky., says—I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say, that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "*positively fictitious and counterfeit*" without his signature.

WORMS! WORMS!!

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read this wonderful cure:

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Having made use of various nauseous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applauded by their proprietors, without the slightest good effect, and having heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its *delightful taste and wonderful effect*, although I felt somewhat discouraged from the result of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspeptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; I concluded to make trial of your most *valuable Vermifuge*, when, to our great joy, the Worms had to let go their deadly and strong holds upon the vitals. Such was the effect of DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innocent and playful child.

Yours, with respect,
TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3, Howell-street,
Between Schuylkill, Third and Fourth.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

REMEMBER—DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the Portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon; also his signature. None other is genuine.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Extract Tar Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race-streets, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Wilmington, N.C.
Also, by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States. 27

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,
AND
MAGNETIC FLUID,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,
And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalising influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton Street.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla, under the name of Townsend, sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent, in one of the conversations, asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend; to which he replied that he knew Dr. S. P. would be down on him after he should commence, but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in everything, as they furnished all the capital. Said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P.'s; and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and verily believes, the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent said not.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the city of N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT,
June 1, 1849. 38-tf Druggist and Chemist.

PIE FRUIT! PIE FRUIT.—5 boxes fresh Goose Berries; 5 do do Green Gages; 5 do do Currants; 5 do do Rubarb; 5 do do Damsons; 5 do do Cherries; 5 do do Blue Berries. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sub.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Ct. Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Checks, Cape Fear B'k;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Crew Lists;

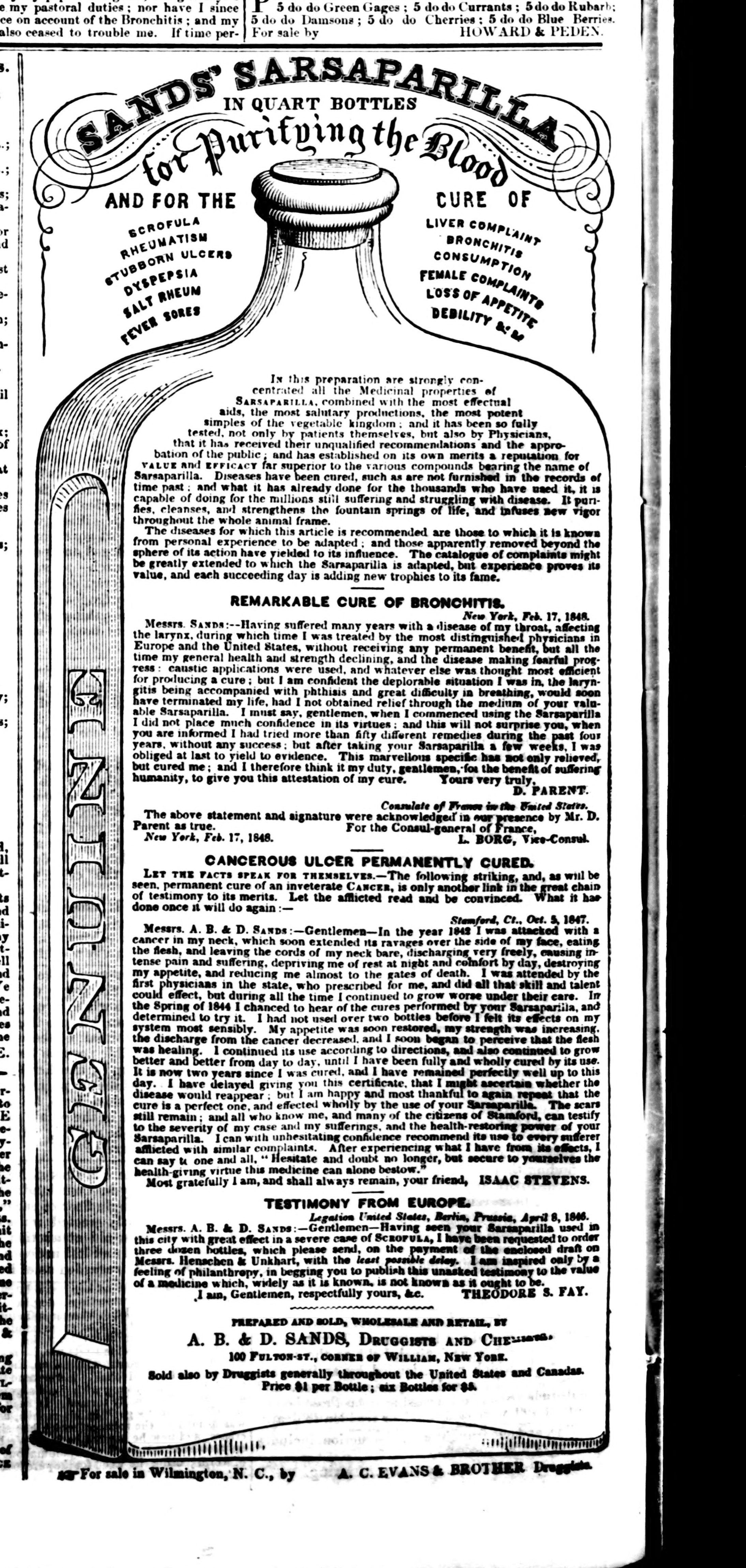
Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.



IN this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,
D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,
New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.